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INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Official Correspondence Between Mr. Fish and Earl Granville.

No Part of Our Case Before the Tribunal Withdrawn.

Discussion of the Proposed Additional Article.

Refusal of Our Government to Modify its Terms.

British Anxiety for an Adjournment for Eight Months.

The President Distinctly Declines to be a Party to It.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The documents embracing the correspondence on the subject of Treaty Washington are very voluminous. The first communication is a telegram from Gen. SCHENCK to Secretary FISH, dated Feb. 2, in which he says: "London journals all demand that United States shall withdraw claim for indirect damages, as not within intention of treaty. Am exchring myself with hope to prevent anything rash or offensive being done or said by this Government. EVARTS is here co-operating."

Secretary FISH, on the same day, telegraphed Gen. SCHENCK: "There must be no withdrawal of any part of the claim presented. Counsel will argue the case as prepared, unless they show to this Government reasons for a change. The alarm you speak of does not reach us. We are perfectly calm and content to await the award, and do not anticipate repudiation of the treaty by the other side."

FRIENDLY NOTES.

Next in order follows the "friendly note" of Earl GRANVILLE, in which it is stated "Her Majesty's Government holds that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to decide upon the claims for indirect losses," &c.

All the correspondence which followed this note up to the 10th of May has been published, with the exception of what is hereinafter noted, namely: Dispatches from Gen. SCHENCK to Secretary FISH, dated respectively the 10th and 27th of February, in the latter of which Gen. SCHENCK says: "GRANVILLE informed me confidently last night that THORNTON has telegraphed him that the Washington Cabinet has rejected your draft of a reply to his note, and taken further time to consider, but that you have suggested he should make some proposal. He then said to me that in his note of the 3d he had stated the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the indirect claims; that there were other portions of the American case they regret, and some of which appear not to introduce matters appropriate to the reference; that he has not been able to consult the Cabinet here, but is individually prepared to recommend to them (and thinks with reasonable expectation of success) that they should not press for the withdrawal of the American case if the Government of the United States will undertake that their agent shall inform the arbitrators at or before the meeting in June that the United States do not ask an award on the indirect claims, nor that such claims should be taken as an element of consideration in the gross award, nor brought forward in case of reference to assessors. I made no comment except to say that this was only equivalent to asking us to withdraw our case, and I gave no intimation of belief that it would be accepted."

Secretary FISH telegraphed to Minister SCHENCK in reply that the reported rejection was untrue; that entire unanimity prevailed; that the answer was then being copied, and that Earl GRANVILLE's suggestion was inadmissable.

INDIRECT CLAIMS NOT ELIMINATED.

The next telegram is from Minister SCHENCK to Secretary FISH, giving the change of language that Earl GRANVILLE desired in an agreement between the two countries as to indirect damages. To which Mr. FISH replied by telegram on Feb. 29: "I cannot agree to GRANVILLE's proposals as made. I desire to meet the British Government in any honorable adjustment of the incidental question which has arisen. Our answer is very friendly, and will, we hope, open the way for a settlement. What ever the British Commissioners may have intended or thought among themselves, they did not eliminate the claims for indirect losses. They never asked us to withdraw them, nor did they allude to them directly or in plain terms, and after the deliberations of the Joint Commission were closed, Lord TENTERDEN and the British Commissioners allowed them to be formally enumerated in the statement of the 4th May without a word of dissent.

EARL GRANVILLE DESIROUS TO SAVE THE TREATY.

Gen. SCHENCK to Mr. FISH, April 18, relates a conversation which he (Gen. SCHENCK) had with Earl GRANVILLE, who assured him that what was most especially desired, was that a decision of the whole question and extent of the liability of a neutral should be arrived at, so that the rule and the law for all might be known in the future. Indeed, among other things, too, I told Lord GRANVILLE frankly that I regretted to inform him there were not a few of our best people who were growing so dissatisfied with the position which Her Majesty's Government were now assuming that they were beginning to say that Great Britain, they supposed, must be permitted to take her course and annul the treaty, in which event the United States could surmise such an unhappy end to our labors and hopes as well as this Government. All I said—and there was a good deal of it—was expressed and believed in the most friendly manner, and helped to give us, I hope, a better mutual understanding, whether it may have or not any other effect or result. His Lordship, I am more than ever satisfied, is sincerely and painfully earnest in his desire to save the treaty, and I have no doubt that this is equally true of other Ministers.

NO PECUNIARY AWARD EXPECTED.

Mr. FISH to Gen. SCHENCK, April 23, writes a long letter in the conclusion of which he says: "In the correspondence I have gone as far as prudence will allow in intimating that we neither desired or expected any pecuniary award, and that we should be content with an award that a State is not liable in pecuniary damages for the indirect results of a failure to observe its neutral obligations. It is not the interest of a country situate as are the United States, with their large extent of sea coast, and small navy, and smaller internal police, to have it established that a nation is liable in damages for the indirect, remote, or consequential results of a failure to observe the neutral duties. This Government expects to be in the future as it has been in the past, a neutral much more of the time than a belligerent. It is strange that the British Government do not see that the interests of this Government do not lead them to expect or to desire a judgment on the 'Indirect Claims,' and that they fail to do justice to the sincerity of purpose in the interests of the future harmony of the two nations, which has led the United States to lay these claims before the Tribunal at Geneva. I need not repeat to you the earnestness of the President's desire to prevent a failure of the arbitration, or any repudiation of a treaty which is so hopeful of beneficent results. Nor need I urge you to continued efforts, by all that is in your power, consistently with the honor and dignity of this nation to bring about an honorable understanding between the two Governments on this question which has been, as it appears to us, so unnecessarily and unwisely raised, to the imminent peril of an important treaty."

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

This correspondence continued until the 10th of May, when Lord GRANVILLE brought to Mr. SCHENCK in person the draft of an additional article to the treaty treaty which has already been published and noted on by the Senate. On the 14th of May, Gen. SCHENCK wrote to Secretary FISH, the letter having been received on the 27th of May, a connected history of what had transpired between that time and the 2d inst., and gives a summary of an interview with Lord GRANVILLE as to the position of the question.

Lord GRANVILLE, on the 20th of May, said it would save time, in case of the treaty being adopted, if he were to prepare a form of notes from her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, communicating the treaty to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, which he accordingly prepared. Gen. SCHENCK submitted this form to Mr. FISH by telegraph, so that if the occasion should come no time might be lost in having it ready as agreed on. Mr. FISH on the 28th of May informed Gen. SCHENCK that the object of the United States in refusing the indirect claims before the Tribunal was, first, the right under the treaty to present them; second, to have them disposed of and removed from further controversy; third, to obtain a decision either for or against the liability of a neutral for claims of that description; fourth, if the liability of a neutral for such claims is admitted in the future, then to insist on payment by Great Britain for those of the past; fifth, having a case against Great Britain, to have the same principle apply to it that may in the future be invoked against the United States. Secretary FISH telegraphed to Gen. SCHENCK, May 26, as follows: "The President having requested an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of the article proposed by the British Government, as communicated in your telegram of May 10, that body has amended the proposed article, and agrees to advise and consent to its adoption in the following terms down to and including the words 'Great Britain,' the same as in the article proposed, and then the following: 'And, whereas, the Government of the United States has contended that the said claims were included in the treaty; and, whereas, both Governments adopt for the future the principle that claims for remote or indirect losses should not be admitted as the result of failure to observe neutral obligations so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of both Governments in their relations with each other; now, therefore, in consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva." You will, without delay, inform Lord GRANVILLE that, in pursuance of this action of the Senate, the President will negotiate a new article in the terms and to the effect of the foregoing. You will also say to him that the two Houses of Congress have passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 29th inst., and that a treaty embodying the article must be presented to the Senate and receive its approval. It is important, therefore, that authority be speedily given to Her Majesty's Minister to sign the convention, if the British Government conclude to enter into the agreement. A copy of the article has been furnished Sir EDWARD THORNTON.

Gen. SCHENCK communicates to Mr. FISH by telegram May 28, the following: I communicated your telegram of yesterday to Lord GRANVILLE. He submitted it to the Cabinet, who took it under long consideration. He has just given me their answer. It is as follows: Her Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the definition by the Senate of the principle which both the Governments are prepared to adopt for the future is so vague that it is impossible to state to what it is or is not applicable, and they believe that it would only lead to future misunderstandings. They prefer the article as they had drafted it, but have no objection to accept the article in the form proposed by the Senate, with the substitution of the words, "of like nature," for the words "for remote or indirect losses," and the substitution or the words "such want of due diligence on the part of a neutral," for the words "the failure to observe neutral obligation."

In reply to my inquiry of Lord GRANVILLE whether any possible interpretation to the forms proposed by the Senate would be held by them to prevent taking before the arbitrators to be considered by them in making their award, that part of the claims which relate to the cost of pursuit and capture of cruisers, he states that he must, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, decline to answer any question as to the effect of the article as altered by the Senate, or to state what possible construction it may bear. Lord GRANVILLE says he has informed Sir EDWARD THORNTON that he may tell you Her Majesty's Government will not insist on the words you desire to omit from the preamble, if you will give assurance in writing that the United States will agree to the form of note as proposed, communicating the convention on the part of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration. Lord GRANVILLE tells me confidentially that THORNTON informed him you had stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs was ready to recommend the following: "And whereas the Government of the United States contend that the said claims were included in the treaty, now the two Governments agree that the principle involved in the second of the conventions set hereinbefore set forth by Her Majesty's Government will guide their conduct in the future in their relations with each other", which proposal, he says, they were prepared to adopt.

May 28, Mr. FISH telegraphed Gen. SCHENCK as follows: This Government declines to agree to the proposed altering of the supplemental article. The establishment of the principle embodied therein has been its object in adhering to the presentation of the indirect claims, and its recognition is the inducement for not pressing them before the Tribunal.

ADJOURNMENT SUGGESTED.

Gen. SCHENCK telegraphed Secretary FISH, May 28, that: "Lord GRANVILLE has to-night, after another Cabinet meeting, sent me the following further communication: 'I think it desirable at once to address you the following observations in addition to what is stated in my letter of yesterday: Her Majesty's Government proposed an article on the suggestion of the American Government. The Senate has subsequently amended by the Senate. Her Majesty's Government are not able to find for it, as amended, any means or standard of interpretation. The words appear to include the willful misconduct of a neutral as well as a failure from want of due diligence. They cannot suppose this to be the meaning of the American Government. Her Majesty's Government hold all the claims made by the United States for losses which were the direct results of the acts of the vessels mentioned in the treaty, to be claims for indirect losses, as the result of the failure to observe neutral obligations. Her Majesty's Government hold many of the claims for the losses above mentioned to be claims for losses which are remote as well as indirect, while resulting from a failure to observe neutral obligations. Her Majesty's Government are unable to signify an assent to a form of article of which they cannot for themselves discover the scope, and with respect to which, owing probably to the difficulty of telegraphic communication, they have not been apprised of the meaning which the American Government attaches to it, or of the reasons which have led to its being proposed. If the Government of the United States think it desirable to give the information which Her Majesty's Government wish to receive on these points, and also think that, for some purpose, some adjournment of the time of meeting of the Arbitrators at Geneva should take place, Her Majesty's Government would be ready to agree to any suitable proposal for that purpose which they presumed could be done by a short treaty between the two Governments.'

Secretary FISH to Gen. SCHENCK, May 28, says: "Late last evening Sir EDWARD THORNTON called at my house, having, as he stated, a telegram from Lord GRANVILLE, the general purport of which he mentioned was to the effect that the British Government, having received the amendment proposed by this Government to their proposed supplemental article, would prefer their own draft, but that they would accept the proposed alteration, substituting, however, for the words 'for remote or indirect losses' the words 'of a like nature,' and for the words 'failure to observe neutral obligations,' the words, 'such want of due diligence on the part of a neutral.' I told him frankly and earnestly that no change or alteration of any kind is admissible or can be entertained. I added that the United States now have a case against Great Britain. He interrupted me by saying, 'The United States *think* they now have a case.' I proceeded, saying, that it made no difference; that having now a case they desire to press it for a decision, or to have the principle of exemption of national liability for indirect claims established for the future. That that principle is the equivalent or consideration of abstaining from a demand before the Tribunal for damages on account of indirect losses. That, as now altered, the article prevents the presentation of indirect claims against the United States on account of Fenian raids, while the British draft would exclude only claims arising from the acts of vessels, &c., and under circumstances which may possibly never again occur. He then asked me about the preamble and the proposed note to the arbitrators. In reply I told him that it was useless to discuss either, while his Government is contemplating any change in the article. He said it might be well to have an understanding, in order to save time, in case his Government accept the alterations made to the article. At this interview I showed him a draft of a preamble which had been prepared in the Department, reciting simply that the two Governments, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, have, for that purpose, named as their plenipotentiaries, &c., and saying that I see no occasion for any other recital, and that as to the proposed note, we will not sign it. He asked if there was any objection to their signing such note. To which I replied that we could not control them in that respect. They had the power to make such representations to the Tribunal as they thought proper; that there might be no objection on our part to the former part of the proposed note, but that the latter clause was not necessary, as the effect of the article accomplished what was then stated as a request; that we would lay the treaty, if agreed to, before the Tribunal, and our counsel would be guided by it, and would abstain from making any claim on account of the indirect losses; but I desired not to be committed in advance of the agreement to the article. I then referred to the question raised by your telegram received yesterday, as to the effect of the article upon the claim for the expense of the pursuit of the cruisers, and added that I did not think there could be any doubt, as both Governments had, through the whole correspondence treated this as a direct claim. With some reserve and caution, and disclaiming any authority to speak, he remarked that he believed that claim had been treated as a direct claim—one on which the Tribunal was to pass and decide whether or not it be one for which compensation is to be made. I am this morning in receipt of your telegram communicating the proposed changes to the article which Sir EDWARD THORNTON had communicated to me as above mentioned. Lord GRANVILLE's evasion of a reply to your question respecting the claim for the pursuit, &c., of the cruisers is significant and suggestive of caution. It is very possible that the whole thing will fail. If so, this country will stand before the world as having done all that it could do to maintain the treaty and the civilizing principle which it established. The responsibility of failure must rest with Great Britain, who evidently will have shown a reserved interest and an object of future advantage not avowed. Much as this Government will regret the failure, it can stand it as well as Great Britain. There are some things in the telegram received this morning which may require comment, but I incline to the hope that what may seem arrogant in Lord GRANVILLE's remark "that he will not insist on certain language in the proposed preamble," arises from the constraint of the telegraphic form of communication; and so, too, the suggestion of a condition that assurance be given in writing of certain things. As presented in your telegram, these observations appear such as I am confident you would not have listened to without repelling them. I confidently hope that their unpleasant appearance is to be attributed to the style of telegraphic correspondence. Sir EDWARD THORNTON was told by me, some days since, what I understood would probably be the expected change recommended by the Senate Committee. He has made some mistakes in transmitting it. I gave him no copy. He must have reported it from memory; but, whatever it was, it was a thing under consideration, and the Committee's report was changed by the Senate. I see, therefore, no importance to be attached to a variance in the final action of our Senate from what was at one time expected, although what was expected is different from what Lord GRANVILLE has understood to have been expected.

ENGLISH OBJECTIONS UNINTELLIGIBLE.

The Secretary of State telegraphs Gen. SCHENCK, May 29, as follows: "Your telegram of last night received this morning. We cannot understand the objections which Lord GRANVILLE raises. He raises new issues, but suggests nothing in the direction of an agreement. Criticism and objection, without suggestions, lead to no results, and do not give assurance of a desire to harmonize differing views. You have informally suggested various modes of agreement, but Great Britain has met all with the demand to withdraw claims which we feel we were justified under the treaty in presenting. While the obligations which Great Britain has in various forms proffered on her part have all been substantially the same, and have been vague, uncertain, ideal, and not likely ever to become available, the article proposed by the Senate is fair, candid and reciprocal. This Government has endeavored to express its views, objects and meaning with respect to the principle embodied therein in the correspondence which has taken place, and in the communications which you have had with Her Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs. As to the proposed article, if it is to become a treaty, it must be signed and be submitted to the Senate for approval. But two days remain within which that approval can be had, and the treaty forwarded to London to enable the ratification to be exchanged in time to be presented to the arbitrators at their meeting in June. Further explanations have been received from the Government here, therefore, impossible to be interchanged between here and London. But you may be able to explain these views, as they have been communicated to you from this Department. The President is extremely anxious to preserve a treaty embodying and giving practical application to the doctrine of arbitration as a mode of settling international differences, and for that end has been willing to make large concessions. You will call the attention of Her Majesty's Minister to the fact that, unless the treaty be signed and approved by the Senate so that the President's ratification can leave here the day after to-morrow, and go by Saturday's steamer, it cannot reach London in time to be there exchanged and be presented to the arbitrators at their meeting on the 15th June. The suggestion of another treaty to adjourn the meeting at Geneva seems impracticable. The Senate is in the last days of the session, and its time is preoccupied. In the absence of any indication of a disposition on the part of the British Government to suggest anything to which this Government could assent, it would be impossible to secure the action in time of the Senate so as to agree to a treaty which promises only further delay and procrastination. I regret not to see an indication of a desire on the part of the British Government to come to an agreement which will be honorable to this Government. If the British Government have any proposals to make they will be fairly considered, with the most sincere desire of a frank, friendly and honorable agreement. We neither ask nor will we consent to anything else. The tone of Lord GRANVILLE's notes seems to assume that the Senate and this Government are to expect what Great Britain may have suggested. Our view is very different."

Gen. SCHENCK to Mr. FISH, May 30: "Your telegram of yesterday received and communicated to Lord GRANVILLE. He said he would confine himself to one remark, namely, that your statement at the beginning from the words, 'He raises,' down to the word 'views,' was inexplicable to him. What had been the course they had pursued? They had, at the request of the Government of the United States, drafted an article founded on an idea of that Government. The Government of the United States had amended that article, and, in answer, they had not merely stated an objection to the amendment, but had drafted a recommended article for their consideration. He said he would not make any further argument until he had submitted to his colleagues the communication which had just been made to him. I stated that I did not wish to go into any argument, but would just state again what were my views of the present situation and difference between us, though it was but repeating former statements. I said to him, 'I assume that you, like ourselves, is to affirm the principle that neutrals are not to be held liable for indirect and remote damages which may be the result of a failure to observe neutral obligations, and to establish as a rule to be observed between our two nations. Your proposed form of article, as it was amended by the Senate, we think does that; you think it is too vague. We think your proposal, either as originally made, or as modified by your proposed amendment of the language of the Senate, would be altogether uncertain as a rule in practice, as it confines itself to hypothetical cases which may never occur, and instead of recognizing and applying the general principle, limits the rule to some three classes of indirect claims, being those which are put forward by the United States in their case at Geneva." The Cabinet is now in session."

Gen. SCHENCK to Secretary FISH, May 30, informs the latter: "Your telegram of the 28th declining, on the part of the United States to agree to the proposed altering of the supplemental treaty, was received in the night and communicated to Lord GRANVILLE yesterday morning."

PREAMBLE TO THE PROPOSED NEW TREATY.

Earl GRANVILLE to Gen. SCHENCK, May 27, wrote as follows: "I instructed Mr. THORNTON to communicate to Mr. FISH the accompanying form of preamble to which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to agree in case a convention should be concluded, embodying the draft article. I have learned from Sir E. THORNTON that Mr. FISH would prefer the omission of the words, 'in order that the same may be communicated to the Tribunal of Arbitration for the guidance of the proceedings of that Tribunal,' and I have this day informed Sir E. THORNTON that he may tell Mr. FISH that Her Majesty's Government will not insist on the words which he desires to omit in the preamble, if you will give Sir E. THORNTON assurance in writing that the Government of the United States will agree to the form of note which I proposed, and of which I sent you a copy on the 20th inst., communicating the convention on the part of the two Governments to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. I have to add that Sir E. THORNTON has a general full power, enabling him to sign a convention, and instructions to do so if the proposals contained in this and other letters of this day's date are agreed to."

Proposed Preamble to the Supplemental Treaty.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, having resolved to conclude a convention on the terms of the article hereinafter set forth, in order that the same may be communicated to the Tribunal of Arbitration appointed under the first article of the treaty, signed at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, for the guidance of the proceedings of that Tribunal, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, &c.

Earl GRANVILLE wrote to Gen. SCHENCK, May 27:

"I have lost no time in laying before the Cabinet the telegraphic dispatch from Mr. FISH, which you communicated to me this afternoon, informing me of the result of the deliberations of the Senate on the draft article submitted for their advice by the President of the United States. It appeared from this dispatch that the Senate had agreed to advise and consent to the adoption of the proposed article, with a substitution for the third and fourth paragraphs of two paragraphs, as follows:

'And, whereas the Government of the United States has contended that the said claims were included in the treaty; and whereas both Governments adopt for the future the principle that claims for remote or indirect losses should not be admitted as the result of the failure to observe neutral obligations so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of both Governments in their relations with each other, now, therefore,' &c.

'And, whereas both Governments adopt for the future the principle that claims of a like nature should not be admitted as the result of such a want of due diligence on the part of a neutral, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of both Governments in their relations with each other.'"

Gen. SCHENCK acknowledges receipt of Earl GRANVILLE's note, and concludes as follows: "But I remark now that the instructions to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington appear by your note to have been given to be exercised on a condition. I beg to know from your Lordship if I am to understand that Sir EDWARD THORNTON's authority is limited by his instructions, and only to be used in case the proposals contained in your note addressed to me yesterday are agreed to by the United States."

SCOPE OF THE NEW ARTICLE.

Gen. SCHENCK to Earl GRANVILLE, May 28, in replying to the latter's note, says: "I am now instructed to say that the article, in whatever form accepted, as to the proceedings before the arbitrators at Geneva, must be understood to prevent only the presentation of the claims enumerated in the second contention of Her Majesty's Government. Your Lordship, in this note, proceeds to inform me that the definition, as expressed in the Senate amendment, of the principle which both Governments are prepared to adopt for the future, is so vague that it is impossible to what it is or is not applicable, and they believe that it would only lead to future misunderstandings. That Her Majesty's Government prefer the article as they had drafted it, but have no objection to accept the article in the form proposed by the Senate, with the substitution of the words "of a like nature" for the words "for remote or indirect losses," and the substitution of the words "such want of due diligence on the part of a neutral" for the words "the failure to observe neutral relations." I hastened to telegraph the full substance of all this communication to Mr. FISH. I am, as yet, without any answer to that telegram, but I am not prepared to believe that the modification can be assented to by the President. Such change of language would alter the whole character of the agreement; and further on in his reply Gen. SCHENCK says: "This rule should be the expression of a principle to be applied to cases as they may arise, and ought not to consist in a reference to cases or circumstances which may or may not even occur, and be limited to those instances without application to other cases in which the damage done or alleged may be equally or further removed from the act of which it is assumed to be the result. They do not see that there is vagueness in such a rule and difficulty in its application to facts, beyond what may be said of any other principle embodied in statute or treaty law." Gen. SCHENCK concludes as follows: "Will you then unite with us as the Government of the United States in an agreement founded upon that principle for which you contend and to which as the principle itself, that claims for remote or indirect losses should not be admitted as the result of failure to observe neutral obligations, and will you unite with us in a declaration that this principle will hereafter guide the conduct of both Governments in their relations to each other?" Can Great Britain not apply this principle to the case she desires to make such a rule consistent with the position she has taken against the whole class of remote or indirect claims against a neutral, she must persist in confining it in terms to only such peculiar descriptions of that class of indirect claims as happen now to have been brought between her and the United States, and which particular kind of claims may never have existence again? Will it not seem, if this be the limit of the agreement, that the object is not to affirm or vindicate an important principle, but only to find an expedient for excluding from consideration, or extinguishing altogether, certain matters which are, unfortunately, now a present cause of controversy?"

Earl GRANVILLE to Gen. SCHENK, May 28, informs him that while Her Majesty's Government are far from asserting that the form of the article proposed by them is not capable of further improvement upon sufficient causes being shown, Sir EDWARD THORNTON has no instructions to use his full powers, except in accordance with the arrangement we have proposed.

MORE ABOUT ADJOURNMENT.

Earl GRANVILLE to Gen. SCHENCK, May 28, says: "I think it desirable to address to you the following observations: Her Majesty's Government proposed an article on the suggestion of the American Government. That article had been amended by the Senate. Her Majesty's Government are not able to find for it, as amended, any means or standard of interpretation. The words appear to include the willful misconduct of a neutral, as well as a failure from want of due diligence. They cannot suppose this to be the meaning of the American Government. Her Majesty's Government hold all the claims made by the United States for losses which were the direct results of the acts of vessels mentioned in the treaty to be claims for indirect losses as the result of the failure to observe neutral relations. Her Majesty's Government hold many of the claims for the losses above mentioned to be claims for losses which are 'remote' as well as 'indirect,' while resulting from a failure to observe neutral obligations. Her Majesty's Government are unable to signify an assent to a form of article of which they cannot for themselves discover the scope, and with respect to which, owing probably to the difficulty of telegraphic communication, they have not been apprised of the meaning which the American Government attaches to it, or of the reasons which have led to its being proposed. If the Government of the United States think it desirable to give the information which Her Majesty's Government wish to receive on these points, and also think for that purpose some adjournment of the time of the meeting of the Arbitrators at Geneva should take place, Her Majesty's Government would be ready to agree to any suitable proposal for that purpose, which they presume could only be done by a short treaty between the two Governments."

Gen. SCHENCK briefly replies to Earl GRANVILLE, saying: "I shall hasten to-night to communicate the whole of this note by telegraph to my Government."

MODIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED ARTICLE OFFERED.

Gen. SCHENCK to Mr. FISH, May 31: "At 2¾ this morning, Lord GRENVILLE sends me the following, dated 30th:

SIR: I am unable to admit the accuracy of the description which Mr. FISH has given to the telegraphic message which you have communicated to me today, of the course which Her Majesty's Government has pursued, or the objects which they have had in view. I can only attribute such a misunderstanding to the imperfection unavoidably attendant on negotiations by telegraph, which makes it difficult for either party clearly to understand the views and arguments of the other. This circumstance seems to strengthen the reason for the suggestion which I made in favor of an adjournment of a meeting of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. Her Majesty's Government have stated their objections to the words proposed by the Senate. I have already informed you that they did not pretend that the words suggested by themselves were incapable of improvement, and they have resolved to make a suggestion which they trust will meet the views of both Governments. I proceed, therefore, to put you in possession of a draft article of which I inclose a copy, and which, if adopted by the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to accept:

Whereas, The Government of Her Brittanic Majesty has contended in the recent correspondence with the Government of the United States as follows—namely, that such indirect claims as those for the national losses stated in the case presented on the part of the Government of the United States, to the Tribunal of arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag; the enhanced payment of insurance; the prolongation of the war; and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion—firstly, were not included in fact in the Treaty of Washington; and further and secondly, should not be admitted in principle, as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels allowed to have been enabled to commit depredations upon the shipping of a belligerent, by reason of such a want of due diligence in the performance of neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and,

Whereas, The Government of the United States has contended that the said claims were included in the treaty; and,

Whereas, Both Governments adopt for the future the principle that claims against neutrals for remote and indirect losses should not be admitted as resulting from the acts of belligerents, which such belligerents may have been enabled to commit by reason of a want of due diligence on the part of a neutral in the performance of neutral obligations so far as to declare that this principle will hereafter guide the conduct of both Governments in their relations with each other.

Now, therefore, in consideration thereof, the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, in respect of the several classes of inarect losses hereinbefore enumerated.

Mr. FISH to Gen. SCHENCK, May 31: "As stated in a previous dispatch which you communicated to Her Majesty's Government, unless a treaty be signed and ratified by this Government this day, so as to be transmitted to London by tomorrow's steamer for ratification by Her Majesty, it will not be possible that it become operative in time to be laid before the arbitrators at Geneva, on the 15th of June, on which day the existing treaty requires that the arguments be presented. Your telegram reached me this morning, within thirteen hours of the departure of the last conveyance by which a copy of a treaty can leave here to take the steamer to-morrow. It would be impossible for the Senate within that time to consider the important changes proposed to the form of the terms in which, after long deliberations, they have agreed to advise the President to negotiate the proposed article. Her Majesty's Ministry has already been apprised of this. To propose a change of language, involving a change of object and of effect, at this late period, is, therefore, practically to defeat any agreement. Lord GRANVILLE admits that the language of the article first proposed by Her Majesty's Government might be improved. The President thinks that the same may be said of that now proposed by Lord GRANVILLE. It appears to him to leave a large class of very probable cases unprovided for, and he holds that the result of bad faith or of willful misconduct toward either of these two Governments will never be a sufficient cause for compensation. I have suggested to Sir EDWARD THORNTON that we sign the article recommended by the Senate, and thus put it in operation and allow the arbitration to proceed. It is not believed that there is any such difference of object between the two Governments in the definition and limitation which each places upon the inability of a neutral as to prevent an agreement on the language in which to express it. If time be allowed for an exchange of views by some other means than the telegraph, there is no probability of a practical question on the extent of that liability arising immediately."

PRESENTATION OF ARGUMENTS DISCUSSED.

Secretary FISH, June 1, telegraphed to Gen. SCHENCK: "The fifth article of the treaty requires the written arguments to be presented by the 15th of June. The adjournment of the tribunal without amending that article would, as we are advised, practically amount to a discontinuance, and that article can be amended only by a new treaty. The opinion attributed to me regarding the Senate article is very incorrectly reported."

Gen. SCHENCK telegraphed to Secretary FISH, June 1: "Your telegram of yesterday was received at midnight, and immediately communicated to Lord GRANVILLE, who has just sent me an answer, as follows:

SIR: In reply to the communication which I received from you this morning, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government hold that by the article adopted by the Senate, cases of bad faith and willful misconduct are brought within the scope of the proposed agreement which deals with pecuniary compensation. It appears to the view of this Government of the United States that such cases are not a fit subject of pecuniary compensation, and I am informed by Sir EDWARD THORNTON that it is Mr. FISH's opinion that the article adopted by the Senate is capable of improvement. The President thinks that the article last proposed by Her Majesty's Government is also capable of improvement. The American Government state that it is not believed that there is any such difference of object between the two Governments in the definition and limitation which each desires to place upon the inability of a neutral, as to prevent an agreement, or the language in which to express it, if time be allowed for the exchange of views by some other means than the telegraph. The British Government decline to sign a treaty which is not in conformity with their views, and which does not express the principles which the American Government believe to be the true, ascertained by both parties to the negotiation, and which, immediately after being signed, would become the subject of negotiations, with a view to its alteration. In this position they repeat their readiness to extend the time allowed for the arbitrators to meet at Geneva, and they have, as you are aware, provided Sir EDWARD THORNTON with full powers to sign a treaty for this purpose, or they are willing to concur in a joint application to the Tribunal of Arbitration at once to adjourn the proceedings of the arbitration, which they are advised it is within the competence of the arbitrators to do upon such an application, without a fresh treaty."

Secretary FISH telegraphs to Gen. SCHENCK June 2: "Although, by a literal construction of the Senate article, cases of bad faith or willful misconduct may be held to be within its scope, it is inconceivable that such cases can ever be the subject of diplomatic correspondence with a view to pecuniary compensation between two powers, such as those now concerned."

Gen. SCHENCK to Secretary FISH, June 2, acknowledges the receipt of the telegram, and says: "I heard from DAVIS last week that the argument would be ready on the 15th, and Lord GRANVILLE told me theirs would be."

Secretary FISH to Gen. SCHENCK, June 22, (confidential,) says: "We concur in the opinion that the arbitrators have the power to adjourn, either on their own motion or on the motion of either party. If the arguments be put in on both sides on the 15th, and Great Britain move for an adjournment, this Government will concur."

Gen. SCHENCK telegraphed Secretary FISH June 3 the text of a communication from Earl GRANVILLE, in which the last-named says: "If both parties agree not to present any argument till a later day than the 15th of June, requesting the arbitrators to adjourn, and if the arbitrators should on any day to which they may have adjourned accept the argument which both parties may then wish to render to them, this will be quite within their power."

Secretary FISH to Gen. SCHENCK, telegraphed June 4: "The Government of the United States differs entirely from the opinion expressed in Lord GRANVILLE's note to you that it is not necessary for the agents to present the arguments of the respective Governments on the 15th. The fifth article of the treaty requires that the arguments be presented within a specified time, which time will expire on the 15th. Being a treaty requirement, the Executive Department of the Government cannot depart from its obligations, and has not the power to consent to a change of its terms. If an adjournment is contemplated by Great Britain, with the idea of future negotiation, it is right that, with reference to the Senate article, it should be understood that this Government cannot negotiate on a proposition which involves the idea that it may be guilty of international ill-faith, or of willful violation of its international duties, or that it regards such acts on the part of another Power the subject of compensation by the payment of damages in money.

UNWORTHY FEARS OF THE ENGLISH OPPOSITION.

Gen. SCHENCK telegraphs to Secretary FISH, June 5: "The Opposition in Parliament has strange and unworthy suspicions and fears that the last clause of the article, although in the language of their own Government, is not explicit enough to prevent the indirect claims from being again brought forward. Might we not offer that, if this Government will accept the Senate language for the expression of the rule, we will agree to the last clause of their form, as communicated to you in my telegram of the 31st of May, adding thereto the words, 'But will thereupon abandon those several enumerated claims as have cause of difference between the two countries, to be considered by the arbitrators in making their award.'"

NO FURTHER CONCESSION TO BE MADE.

Secretary FISH telegraphed to Gen. SCHENCK June 5: "We cannot agree to the suggestion in your telegram of this date. This Government deals with the British Government, and not with opposition members of Parliament. If that Government adopts the unworthy suspicions and fears referred to in your telegram, and advances them as reasons for modifying the proposed article, or suggests that this Government will not in good faith act upon the agreement contained therein, all further negotiations must cease at once. If it does not adopt or entertain those suspicions, there is no reason for proposing to alter the language which was proposed by itself, has been accepted by us, and which is sufficiently explicit. You may say that this Government regards the new rule contained in the proposed article as the consideration, and will accept it as a final settlement of the three classes of the indirect claims put forth in our case to which they have objected. It is useless to expect that any change can be made in the article as agreed to by the Senate. A treaty in the words which the Senate had agreed upon could be ratified by that body without debate and in a few minutes. Any change, however immaterial, would involve discussion and debate, and in the crowded state of their business would inevitably lead to the defeat of the treaty. We think also that this Government has made a large concession for the sake of maintaining the important principles involved in the treaty. It can make no more."

In a telegraph from Gen. SCHENCK to Mr. FISH June 6, the former states that he has had no exchange of views with anybody in England but the Government through the proper channel, and that they (the Government) have not adopted or symphathized with the fears and suspicions of others in regard to the last clause of the proposed article, but defended it as sufficient. Gen. SCHENCK also mentions having just received two notes from Lord GRANVILLE, of which the following is the conclusion of the first note: "The Government of the United States must see that it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to authorize Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to sign a treaty, the words of which appear to Her Majesty's Government to say one thing, upon a mere understanding to the contrary effect. The second note refers to the difference of opinion existing between the two Governments as to the necessity of presenting the written or printed arguments on the 15th of June, and avers that Her Majesty's Government would make no difficulty as to a suitable arrangement for the presentation of the arguments if a convention were signed by Mr. FISH and Sir EDWARD THORNTON and ratified by the Senate, although there was not time for the ratifications to be exchanged in London previous to the 15th of June.

BRITISH ANXIETY FOR AN ADJOURNMENT.

A third note from Lord GRANVILLE to Gen. SCHENCK says: "Her Majesty's Government are still ready either to agree in an application to the arbitrators on the 15th to adjourn at once without the presentation of the argument of either Government, or to conclude a new arrangement with the treaty-making power of the United States for the enlargement of the time, or, instead of the amendments to the treaty article which Her Majesty's Government last proposed, they are willing to conclude it with the following additions: First, to insert in the paragraph as altered by the Senate the words, 'the remote or indirect losses mentioned in this agreement, being losses arising remotely or indirectly from, and not directly from, acts of belligerents.' Secondly, to insert after this paragraph another paragraph: 'Further, the stipulations of this convention as to future conduct, have no reference to acts of intentional ill-faith or willful violation of international duties." The objections to negotiating on a proposition which involves the idea that either country may be guilty of international ill-faith or willful violation of its international duties might be met by such a declaration as that proposed in the second of these additions being inserted in the treaty article, or, if the United States should prefer it, by an interchange of notes approved by the Senate at the time of ratification."

Gen. SCHENCK telegraphed to Mr. FISH, June 6, that he (SCHENCK) had informed Lord GRANVILLE that it is useless to expect that any change can be made in the articles as agreed to by the Senate, and that the Government of the United States would regard the new rule as consideration for and settlement of the three classes of indirect claims.

Mr. FISH, in a telegram to Gen. SCHENC

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NETHER SIDE OF NEW-YORK. By EDWARD CRAPSEY. New-York: SHELDON & CO.

To the thousands living in New-York whose acquaintance with the City is confined to Broadway and the up-town streets and avenues, this work will prove an astonishing revelation. Under the stratum of our respectable society, the elements as destructive to its existence as are the earthquake and volcano to the fair face of the earth, and which at times give token of their presence by some terrible instance of robbery, outrage or murder. No one can doubt the necessity of the public being properly informed on this subject. The evil cannot be cured, or even controlled, by shutting our eyes to all knowledge of its extent and character, though the fact that in many ways it is daily increasing in force, and demanding more and closer attention, proves that it will not long allow itself to remain unheeded. Mr. CRAPSEY's work for several years has given him an opportunity to examine these subjects more closely and fully than would be possible for a man in any other situation. His work is biased by no pet scheme, nor awed by that respect for constituted authority which influences the reports of regular statisticians. In this respect, he says, in his preface, that he has carried on the work "in the hope that it might furnish a basis of fact for the operations of the social reformers of the future."

The book opens with an account of "Professional Criminals," and treats severally the various forms in which crime makes its appearance, and of the personal wretchedness and poverty which give rise to it. Incredible as it may seem, in these causes of crime, as far as they exist in crowding together masses of badly-housed, poorly-fed people, New-York surpasses every other civilized city in the world. The worst and most densely-populated districts of London are not so closely tenanted as similar portions of our own City, while in the boldness with which devices for plunder are planned and executed, the ruffians of our City can claim a truly fearful superiority over all rivals. It is for the reason that some radical change must be made and that soon, that we recommend the reading of this book to all thoughtful men. The statements are strictly true, and may be easily verified. Mr. CRAPSEY has made an important addition to the library of books on the Empire City.

NOTES ON ENGLAND. By H. TAINE. (Translated by W. F. Rae.) New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

More wonderful even than the keenness of Mr. TAINE's critical power is its universality. Art, literature and philosophy have all been treated, and now he brings the same pleasing adaptability, delicacy of preception, and felicity of expression to the task of describing human nature. As might be expected from so clever an artist, nothing has been omitted that would add to the attractiveness of the picture. Those sterling virtues which form the chief source of pride in English character, are painted in full, clear colors; but as a contrast he has not omitted the dark but equally characteristic traits. Moreover, all this has been so ingeniously adjusted, that the author's opinion of the *average* Englishman is almost as conjectural now as it was previous to the publication of the book. Indeed, the sometimes too apparent ease with which he carries on his examination has a tendency to confuse the reader, and to raise a doubt as to whether his earnest praise may not be covert satire. We are, especially in this section of the country, too closely identified with the people described to be impartial in our estimates as to the exact worth of Mr. TAINE's judgment. The Puritanism in thought which he finds so saddening and depressing in its influence on the English mind, is one of our strongest national traits; yet the conditions under which it exists here are very different from those existing on the other side of the Atlantic. In the same manner, the power of silent endurance, which is also a heritage faithfully sustained, could hardly with us be said to result from "the inertness of the nervous system." There are in this way scores of instances which apply equally well to Americans and English—yet the laws governing their development are so dissimular that we think it Mr. TAINE had studied both nationalities, he would have found reason to change several of his present opinions. In fact, the book may be said to be a generalization on a previously conceived theory of national development. This theory is that the English people originated in a race of strong, rough, gluttonous, but religious savages; that these traits of character, softened by time, are still to be found, and crop out with almost original force under peculiar circumstances. Whatever may be thought of the principle, it is certain that M. TAINE has made out an exceedingly plausible case.

ESSAYS AND LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SUBJECTS. By HENRY FAWCETT, M. P., and MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT. London: MACMILLAN & CO.

Both the authors of this book are well known as leading characters in the political and educational changes that are slowly being brought about in England. Though radical in theory, they are, in their actions and writings, severely logical, and in this respect they are very different from many of the wild enthusiasts who, in that country, as in this, have assumed the rôle of reformer. The essays in this book are republications of articles to leading periodicals, and treat especially of the condition of the laboring classes in Great Britain; the great need that some system of education should be devised that would instruct them without making them dependent on the National Government; and the necessity of changes, both political and social, in their behalf. The treatment in detail refers wholly to local affairs, but the original opinions advanced are of universal application and interest.

HOW THE WORLD WAS PEOPLED. By Rev. EDWARD FONTAINE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The author of this book may be said to take the middle path, which may prove the true one, in the speculative discussions as to the origin of the human race. He maintains that science and religion both go to prove the unity of the human race, and that admitting the fact of a long interval of time since the creation of the world, (counting millions of years where old theologians put thousands,) the numerous changes that have since taken place may be easily accounted for. He thus reinforces revealed religion by science, in the truthfulness of the account of Adam and Eve.

MIREIO, A PROVENCAL POEM. By FREDERIC MISTRAL. (Translated by HARRIET N. PRESTON.) Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The revival in Provencal literature, which has taken place within the last fifteen years, is an event of no little importance; not only has fresh vitality been infused into a low, corrupt dialect, but the inspiration which springs so readily from local pride has raised up a school of writers who, in their realistic treatment of country life, and originality of thought, are unsurpassed by any class of French authors. *Mirèio* was published in 1859, and was soon acknowledged by the acute Parisian critics to be a work of undoubted merit. The story on which it is founded is as simple and unaffected as could be desired, consisting merely of the unhappy love of a poor weaver's son for a rich farmer's daughter. Though exhibiting considerable insight into human nature, and great fervor of expression, the charm in MISTRAL's writing does not lie so much in his characters, as in the delightful little sketches he gives of their home life and daily occupations, such as the gathering of mulberry leaves in the sunny meadows, or cocoon picking in the cottage silk-room. The translation has been very ably done, though not in the measure of the original.

LORD KILGORBIN. By CHARLES LEVER. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

Six months ago the author of this book, in dedicating it to the memory of his wife, said: "The task, that once was my joy and my pride, I have lived to find associated with my sorrow. It is not, then, without a cause I say, I hope this effort may be my last." His wish has been satisfied, and in *Lord Kilgobbin* we have the last work of a man whose perception of the complexities and paradoxes peculiar to the Irish character has been clearer and more powerful than that of any novelist who has yet appeared. The present work will not compare favorably with several that have preceded it; there are traces both in the characterization and situation of forced effect, due doubtless to the mental distress under which its author labored. But in spite of these defects, it is an exceedingly well-written book, thoroughly interesting, and affording scope for the exercise of some of Mr. LEVER's best powers of insight and description. We feel certain, therefore, that the merits of the book would have insured it a wide reading, even had it lacked the melancholy distinction that is now attached to it.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY. By Sir CHARLES LYELL, F. R. S. (Eleventh edition.) New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The development of geology into a science is wholly the work of this century, and among those who have aided in raising it to its high position, no one has been more influential than the author of this book. For the past century, he has been constantly engaged in proving and perfecting the theory of the necessity of many changes of long duration on the earth's surface in order to account for its present appearance; and, in carrying out his investigations, has traveled extensively in both the Eastern and Western Continents. The work just issued has been carefully revised since the last edition, and many important additions relative to former changes in climate &c., have been made. As a thorough scientific treatise on geology, the work is by far the ablest and most complete ever published in the English language.

THE MYSTERY OF PAIN. By JAMES HINTON. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

There are those who will find in this book a great source of mental consolation. It explains, so far as the subject will admit of explanation, the hidden meaning of those sufferings which come at some time to every one. The author's favorite belief, that the human experience of which we are most conscious is in no sense as truthful as the real life which lies under it, and the necessity of bringing human nature to its proper estate, is made the ground-work for his thoughts on the present subject. Throughout he has attempted, by the aid of both science and religion, to show that resignation, under the most trying circumstances, is not impossible or even difficult, if once the principles governing and causing the misfortune are fully understood.

PANSIES. By ADELINE D. L. WHITNEY. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

The poems under this title seem to have been written during the leisure moments in a literary life, and though none of them can be said to possess great poetical merit, they are all sympathetic and tender, and will without doubt be read and admired by those whose experiences in life have brought the same train of religious thought that has influenced the mind of Mrs. WHITNEY. It is to be regretted that American poetry is so often written in a minor chord, and that the hopes for the future are so often removed beyond the sphere of all earthly happiness.

THE GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M. A., &c. &c. MACMILLAN & CO., 1872.

In this work the author of the well-known history of the Norman Conquest has traced the origin of the institutions of England, and their connection with Teutonic usages and laws. It is a book of no little value to the historical student, and if the course of reading suggested in its "Notes" be followed out, the reader will have cause to thank Mr. FREEMAN for placing the benefits of his own studies so freely before others.

SCENES OF WONDER AND CURIOSITY IN CALIFORNIA. A Tourist's Guide to the Yosemite Valley. By J. M. HUTCHINGS, of Yosemite. New-York and San Francisco: A. ROMAN & CO., 1872.

The edition of this hand-book for the present year contains the latest notes of the author, whose knowledge of California is excelled by that of very few men. The volume contains all the information which tourists in California could desire to possess, and is illustrated by numerous engravings. Do not start for San Francisco without it.

Books Received.

—*A Dictionary of Every-Day Wants.* (Containing twenty thousand receipts.) By A. E. YOUMAN, M. D. New-York: FRANK M. REED.

—*The Law of Landlords and Tenants.* (A manual for popular use.) By an Attorney-at-Law. New-York: WM. M. PERKINS.

—*Christianity and Modern Thought.* (Sermons by Prominent Unitarian Clergymen.) New-York: JAMES MILLER.

—*Laicus; or, The Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish.* By LYMAN ABBOTT. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

—*Injuries of Heroes and Their Consequences.* By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*Clinical Lectures of the Diseases of Women.* By Sir JAMES L. SIMPSON, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—*Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1871.* Edited by SPENCER F. BAIRD. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

—*Instinct in Animals and Men.* P. A. CHADBOURNE, LL.D., New-York: GEO. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*Woman Helpers in the Church.* Edited by WM. WELSH. Philadelphia; J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*The Life That Now Is.* Sermons by ROBERTS. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*Destiny of Man.* By WM. ERWIN. New-York: S. W. GREEN.

—*Paul of Tarsus.* By a Graduate. Boston: ROBERTS BROS.

Campaign Club of the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club has been organized in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, E. D., and the following officers selected: President, M. J. Petry; Vice-President, C. R. Bennett; Secretary, E. Walter; Treasurer, Jacob Rosengarden. The following resolutions were passed at the organization of the Club:

Resolved, That we hail with the utmost satisfaction the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT for President, and HENRY WILSON for Vice-President, and pledge our heartiest efforts for their election.

Resolved, That we regard the man who has proved recreant to his own party, and has associated himself with political hirelings and agitators, who are unworthy of any party, in order to obtain a Presidential nomination, as utterly unfit to hold the office to which he now aspires.

CUBA.

Projected Invasion of the Cinco Villas by the Cubans, and its Probable Results—The Spanish Navy and the Blockade-Runners—War News—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 15, 1872.

News received from Spanish and Cuban sources announces a projected movement on the part of the Cubans, intended to revive the waning fortunes of those who are still holding out against the resources and strength of the soldiers from Spain, the deserters and traitors from their own ranks, and the union of the Island Spaniards, cemented by the bayonets of the Volunteers. The present calm is supposed to be only the precursor of the coming tempest, and the plan of rekindling the revolution by invading the Cinco Villas, would undoubtedly change the present state of affairs completely, but I cannot join the partisans and sympathizers of free Cuba in believing that such a plan will, or can be carried out. The invasion and successful occupation of the Cinco Villas require more men and more resources than the Cubans can command. They can hold out a long time yet in the Eastern Department, against tenfold their numbers, and by pursuing their present mode of warfare inflict occasionally serious damage on the Spaniards.

CHANCES IN THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

A glance at the map proves that by acting with tact the Cubans can always draw the Spaniards into a regular net-work of surprises and ambushes in the mountainous regions of the Eastern Department, where the troops are always very remote from their base of operations, where even the name of a passable road is unknown, and where the troops are always compelled to return to the sea-coast to supply themselves with rations, and thus be forced to abandon pursuit, or a regularly laid plan of attack, from want of the means of subsistence. The Cubans do not labor to such an extent under these disadvantages, as their women and unserviceable men cultivate patches of ground in the very heart and most inaccessible portions of these mountains, and by scattering for a time can rest and escape engagements with the troops, and assemble quickly and with ease at a given signal from their Generals, coming in groups of two or more men to the appointed meeting-place. This the soldiers cannot do, but must move in large bodies.

THE CINCO VILLAS.

In the Cinco Villas the Cubans would find things changed since they abandoned that region. Their old strongholds are occupied by small detachments of troops, the completion of the Central Railroad enables the troops to move with ease and rapidity, and what is of more importance still, the revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm of 1869 does not exist so strongly in 1872. If the Cubans should decide on making a united and bold forward movement and cross the military cordon, they would find themselves opposed by troops in their front, on the flanks, and in their rear. They might obtain a couple of thousand recruits, but the difficulty would be to arm. The invasion is impossible unless the entire Cuban population of the Cinco Villas favors the movement, and a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition can be obtained.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The naval supremacy of Spain, once so great and really deserving of admiration, has dwindled away to nothing. China and Japan are successful competitors, and Spain with her magnificent dozen of first-class frigates and iron-clads, is somewhat in the fix of the man who won the elephant in the raffle. Thirty miserable gunboats built as an experiment, and a host of unseaworthy antediluvian so-called men-of-war are the guardians of the Cuban coast against the blockade-runners, bringing arms, men, and ammunition to support the Cubans. The cruisers about the Cuban coast are very slow, and only two real fast boats belong to the Spanish Navy, namely the *Tornado* and the *Churuca*. The first named was formerly an English merchant steamer, and captured by the Spanish while carrying contraband of war to the Carlists; the latter was a Southern blockade-runner, and is now lying at the Arsenal, undergoing repairs. The *Tornado* can steam ten knots and the *Churuca* fourteen, but the want of thoroughly trained and efficient engineers is a drawback to the successful keeping in order of these steamers, the Navy Department having unwisely discharged all the former English and American machinists, replacing them with patriotic Spanish engineers, of whom only a few can be called first class.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Press, as a matter of course, is very bitter about the movements of the blockade-runners, and treats its readers to lengthy homilies about the duties and rights of belligerents, and the punishment which ought to be meted out to naughty neutrals like Uncle Sam and John Bull, holding these Anglo-Saxon relatives responsible for the landing of the filibustering expeditions. As the Spanish Press of the island exercises such a powerful influence on the deliberations of the Court of Arbitration of Geneva, and as the members of that Tribunal are supposed to read these journals only, it is necessary to prepare the American people for the dire consequences attendant on any further disregard of the sage and fatherly advice of the *Diario*, which comments on the telegram announcing the departure of the *Fannie* from Baltimore, for Turk's Island, with a cargo of the terrible consequences, which must befall the United States, because their laws are not so framed as to permit them to act as detectives and police officers, and detain steamers if the testimony on proper investigation does not contain any proofs that the vessel is really going on an unlawful mission.

THE CHINAMEN.

The *Gaceta* has today published an order signed by Gen. CEBALLOS, which differs materially from those hitherto signed by that gentleman, who, it appears, judging from the easy consent he gave to all the laws and orders for the purpose of enslaving the Chinese, was apparently a strong pro-slavery man, and the instrument of the old slave-dealers. People wondered why Gen. CEBALLOS should so long consent to have the Chinese kept as if they were so many slaves and criminals, and now he is praised for trying the owners of emancipated negroes—negroes captured on slave-ships by Spanish cruisers—who received them from the Government as hired servants, and who have failed to return them. CEBALLOS give the patrons two months in which to present the negroes to the Government; and at the expiration of that time it is considered that said patrons have the marked intention to retain said emancipados as slaves. It is well known that hundreds of these emancipados are now held as slaves, and that many have been sold as such. The Government is in full possession of facts and name, but does not care to prosecute, and, notwithstanding the curt order of CEBALLOS, will not do so, as very prominent Spaniards here would be compromised, and it is not the fashion here to trouble a Spaniard or a rich Cuban for the sake of a few negroes or Chinamen.

WAR NEWS.

The usual reports of skirmishes are at hand, the most important being the engagements in the Central Department with the forces of YGNACIO AGRAMONTE and VICENTE GARCIA, the death of LICO CRUZ, second in command of GARCIA's forces, and the capture of Gen. JOSE JUCLAN, formerly one of MAXIMILIAN's Colonels in Mexico, and one of the bravest and most able men in the Cuban Army. VALMASEDA went immediately to Puerto Principe when he heard of JUCLAN's capture, but failed to convince JUCLAN that he ought to denounce the Cubans and betray his companions in order to save his life, or to go off scot free if he would join the Spaniards. VALMASEDA sent his adjutant to JUCLAN with the following message: "Why sacrifice yourself and gain nothing by remaining stubborn? You are a foreigner, and what can be said against you if you act like so many native Cuban officers, who not only surrendered and betrayed their friends and relations, but even joined our cause, and are fighting with us, or else aid us by inducing their companions to abandon fighting? Look at MANUEL AGRAMONTE, the URQUIZAS, GODAY, PORRO and many others." JUCLAN replied: "Tell Gen. VALMASEDA that he must be a very contemptible soldier and man if he has been so base and cowardly as to send you to me and propose to me the committal of an act for which all my countrymen would blush. Tell him that our Spanish and Indian ancesters were loyal and true men, and that they have not degenerated into political Generals and nauseous traitors (*traitores ascerosos.*)" The Court-martial was immediately convened, and JUCLAN and his Adjutant, TOMAS DE VARONA, were sentenced to death, VALMASEDA ordering the execution to be delayed until yesterday, after his departure from Nuevitas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cattle question will soon become one of great importance, as beef is very scarce and increasing daily in price; when it gets a little higher the poor people may get up a real genuine row and have a talk with the speculators. The Volunteers are anxious to have the medals of honor granted to them by the Government, the Havana Volunteers offering to pay for theirs if Uncle AMADEUS, in Spain, has no money to do it with. These volunteers know exactly where the shoe pinches. The Postmaster-General of Cuba, Mr. LOPEZ AYALA, and his Secretary, Mr. ARIAS, left for Spain last week via the United States. In Washington they will make the necessary inquiries and then proceed to Madrid, for the purpose of enriching the literature intended to illustrate the proposed postal treaty between Spain and the United States, which, however, will never be signed, as it would destroy half a dozen swindles now carried on successfully, and afford cheapness and guarantees to commerce and the public. QUASIMODO.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Foreign Bands.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot the foreign bands, English, German and French, be induced to exhibit their professional abilities in this City? It is true that New-York is out of town, but I believe a concert might be got up, say in the Rink, which would pay, or perhaps a subscription would suit them better, and then they might be induced to play in the Central Park. B.

Extortionate Gas Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you suggest any relief against the exorbitant charges of the Gas Companies, of which the following is a fair illustration:

For the four months ending April 1, 1872, the Harlem Gas Light Company rendered their bill against the Society which I represent for $26 25, charging at the rate of $3 50 per thousand feet; while for the two months ending June 1, 1872, at the reduced rate of $3 per thousand feet, the Company have rendered a bill for $18. And this notwithstanding the fact that the consumption during the months of April and May was quite limited, as compared with the consumption during either the months of December and January or the months of February and March.

If a protest is made you are referred merely to the metre as conclusive against the clearest mistake, and the alternative is offered of either paying a bill on its face enormous, or having the gas cut off from the premises. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 21, 1872.

The Disappearance of the Forests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your article on the consumption of wood. There is greater danger of a coming want of building and cabinet woods than you imagine. The woods most rapidly being consumed are pine, walnut, whitewood and ash, especially the first two. Let me give you a leaf from my recollections of the last thirty-five years. Thirty-five to forty years ago, a farmer in Orange County, New-York, could take his team and drive to his lumber supply—"Lumberland," in Sullivan County, New-York—get a load of good pine, and return the same day, or at most be gone a part of two days. In a short time the supply was exhausted, and lumber obtained from the "lake country" of New-York, landed at Newburg, on the Hudson. Later still, it came down the Erie Railroad. The writer well remembers the wide boards and shingles of soft pine. But, alas! it is all gone, and now Orange County is supplied from Michigan or Canada. Again, the writer knew a man who went from New-Jersey to Canada but a few years ago, and planted his mill in the primeval forest. The last I knew of him he had to get his lumber "run" to him from a distance of sixty miles up stream. Look at our present sources of supply, the immense present consumption of pine, our immense country, and the thousand cities yet to be built—the slow growth of a tree, pine especially, never reproduced—and tell us how long the supply will last if no care be exercised. S.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 20, 1872.

An Employer on the Strikes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The strike for eight hours involves gross injustice to employers, and manifests an equally gross ignorance of financial affairs on the part of our workmen in this City, for so great a change will infallibly disorganize and ruin almost all manufacturing interests here. Were the demand for nine hours, that strain on capital might be borne without serious disaster, and many employers would accept it for peace and harmony's sake, but to go further is impossible without ruin. Those disaffected workmen who desire to live without labor and at the expense of the public, Tweed-like, will find it a hard road to travel. It is surprising that our workmen should not see how completely they are making themselves in this matter the catspaw of the workmen in foreign countries. To reduce working hours by a given percentage, is virtually to reduce in the same proportion the amount of capital and real estate employed in manufactures, and by just so much to put us behind our English, German and Belgian competitors, with their hosts of scantily-paid and scantily-fed mechanics.

Our manufacturers know, to their sorrow, that, with such odds against us, we must give up the unequal contest. The very contributions from foreign associations are proofs of this, for on what other grounds would they be sent over to help men who are notoriously much better off than the one donors themselves. It is equally vain to urge the change on philanthropic grounds, for none know better than the men themselves that ten hours make no more than a fair day, and no more than any man of average health and strength can work with vigor and without undue fatigue. After considerable investigation we have no doubt that in many and probably in most cases here thus far, strikes have been induced against the judgment of the majority by a pressure acutely brought to bear upon it by a small and often a trifling minority of factious and unprincipled men. It is high time for the good sense of honest mechanics to emancipate itself from the tyranny of such rascally leadership, and return to the duty which they owe to themselves and their employers. H.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Sermon by Dr. Carroll on Hon. W. A. Whitbeck.

At St. Paul's P. E. Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, Dr. W. R. CARROLL preached the late Hon. WM. A. WHITBECK's memorial sermon. He took for his text the twentieth chapter of Luke, sixth verse: "Neither can they die any more;" and after referring to the shortness of life, and giving a definition of the words "life" and "death" in their Scriptural senses, he said: From what I have tried to tell you this morning about the future of God's people, you must see at once that it is a very great privilege to live; it is also a fearfully solemn responsibility; the multiplied opportunities that God gives each one of us to do something for Him and His cause, and the acknowledged uncertainty of human life, instances this solemnity. This lesson has been impressively brought home to us all. Our little church is in mourning for one who was, until lately, her most prominent member, the late Hon. WM. A. WHITBECK. Mr. WHITBECK was well known and highly respected in this City and neighborhood. I remember being very favorably impressed myself with his appearance and manners, when, two years ago, I took charge of this congregation, and seeing a man of his position and means voluntarily connecting himself with a small and struggling Church, I hoped and expected much would be done for the Master's cause by his hand. But alas! his sudden death has been not only to us a great shock, but has been felt and acknowledged to be a real loss to the community. To this moment it seems to me more like a dream than a reality, and I can hardly realize that his place shall know him no more again forever. His God has taken him, his earthly career is ended, his record is on high. As a man he was singularly gentle in his manners, accessible, and, where fully interested, very energetic; where best known best loved. As a public man he promised fair to take the first rank, and had he been spared would doubtless have been most useful. Acknowledged to be what is so rare and so much needed, a public man whose honor was untarnished and whose integrity was unquestioned, we have cause as a community, to mourn his loss. As to his inner life, the only real, and true, and peaceful life—communion with God—I am not well qualified to speak, for, though his pastor, his time was so occupied that but few opportunities presented themselves for knowing this side of his character; yet I fondly believe we may embalm his memory and reckon him with that blessed people whom our Lord described when he said, "Neither can they die any more," for they are equal with the angels, and are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection. With this brief, imperfect tribute to our departed brother, we must say farewell, until the rising from the dead come. If God ever speaks to men by and in His providential visitations, He speaks to us here and now. In the death of our friend He bids us remember that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which He possesseth;" that the whole duty of man is to fear God and keep his commandments. And so I beseech you, my friends, hesitate no longer, let yours be a decided position, let your life and your influence be unmistakably for Christ, his cause and his people, and when your last hour comes you will not regret it.

THE SEA-SHORE.

Preparations for the Season at Long Branch—The Drives and Scenery—Hotels and Cottages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, June 22, 1872.

The attractions of Long Branch are on the increase, and the preparations for the season are nearly completed, so that the rush of visitors may be fairly looked for in a few days, especially as the heated term has commenced in earnest in the cities.

Many improvements have taken place the past year. New cottages have been built, along the shore, and several of the hotels have been greatly enlarged. Mr. SAMUEL LAIRD, proprietor of the Mansion House, has built a break-water five hundred yards on the beach, to protect the bluffs from washing away, a precaution all property-owners should adopt. The drives and roads for miles around have been Macadamized, and are the finest in the country. The drive extends six miles along the beach, and into the country to Freehold, distant seventeen miles from the sea. The road passes historical ground, such as the Monmouth battle-field and the old Tenant Church. A new drive has also been opened to Seabright, a distance of six miles, along which many new cottages have been erected since last Summer.

The superiority of Long Branch as a Summer resort has been steadily gaining ground, and the number of visitors increases annually. The present Summer will be a busy one, as ample preparations have been made by the various hotel proprietors to accommodate the crowds expected. The avenues have nearly all been graded and repaired, and are being sprinkled daily, and those who bring down their teams will have a fine opportunity to display the qualities of their "trotters and pacers." All the cottagers are domiciled, though such of the hotels as are open have not yet received many boarders.

The first hotel erected at Long Branch was the Ocean House. Then came the Morris, (now Mansion House,) then the Alleghany Pavilion, United States, Metropolitan, Congress Hall, Monmouth, Clarendon, Tremont, Atlantic, and many private residences, furnishing altogether accommodations for fully 15,000 people. Five years ago Blythe Beach, south of the West End Hotel, comprised only farming lands. Today it is laid out in Central Park style, with new roads from 70 to 100 feet wide, and as many as 150 handsome cottages erected thereon, including those of President Grant, Gen. Porter, Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, George W. Childs, Lewis B. Brown, Jere. T. Smith, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

Long Branch is noted for its beautiful scenery, having the finest beach in this country, and rivals the most celebrated in the Old World. Grass grows down to the bank for many miles along the beach. It has an open-sea front of over seven miles in length, without the intervention of inner bays or outside breakers and the land view is equally magnificent and picturesque.

The Mansion House, under the management of its proprietor, Mr. SAMUEL LAIRD, will be the centre of attraction. This house has 300 rooms and accommodation for 700 people. The dining-room has a seating capacity for 600. The Mansion has been refitted and repainted. GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band, under the baton of Mr. CHAS. WERNIG, are engaged for the season. Balls will be given weekly, complimentary to the guests of the house. The Continental will be conducted this season by the LELANDS, and they have left nothing undone to secure the comfort of their guests. The Continental Hotel is also in good order. The rooms are newly fitted up. A steam fire-engine is kept on the premises in case of fire. WILLIAM KEATING's band is engaged for the season, and nightly hops will be given.

The Metropolitan Hotel, the nearest to the depot, will be conducted by Mr. FRED. VAN OSTEN. BECK's Philadelphia band is engaged for the season, and morning and evening open air concerts are to be given on the lawn, as well as a hop every evening in the parlor to the guests of the house. The Howland House is under the direction of its proprietors, Messrs. HOWLAND and WHITE, and has been greatly enlarged. The centre building has been remodeled, and has a sixteen-foot piazza. Two new wings, each 115 feet in length, and three stories, have taken the place of the old ones. The number of first-class rooms has been increased to 250. It also has a band attached for the pleasure of the guests of the house.

The United States Hotel, a cozy little house, has been reconstructed at a very heavy expense by Mr. SAMUEL LAIRD. This house is adapted mostly for private families.

The San Souci Hotel, under the charge of Mr. LOUIS SCHMULLING, is open all the year round. It is a great resort for wealthy German families. A beautiful Summer garden is attached to this house.

The Clarendon Hotel will be conducted by its present proprietors, Messrs. SAMUEL K. SPENCER and ALEXANDER R. SAMUELLS. It has undergone many improvements, and has just been entirely renovated. This house opens Monday, June 24, and will be the place for political gossip, news of the day, &c.

The facilities for reaching Long Branch this season are excellent. The magnificent steamers *Plymouth Rock*, Capt. L. V. TILTON, and the *Jesse Hoyt*, Capt. SEELY, will run in connection with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. Passengers will be conveyed to Long Branch in one hour and forty minutes, and the rates of commutation have been reduced. A delightful excursion is afforded parties wishing to spend a day out of the hot City, by taking the 9:40 A. M. boat, at Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, arriving at Long Branch at 11½, and leaving at 6 P. M., giving seven hours at the sea-shore, time for a good bath, a drive and a dinner, and arriving home at 8 o'clock. B.

IRELAND.

Attempt to Destroy the Statues of the Prince Consort and Lord Carlisle.

A Dublin telegram, dated June 11, says: "At about 10¾ o'clock last night a report, resembling that of a musket shot, was heard in Merrion-square. Shortly afterward a tremendous explosion, which shook the entire square, and resembling a very loud clap of thunder, was felt by the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Leinster-lawn. Some gentlemen ran immediately from their houses, suspecting that it might have been an attempt to injure the statue of the Prince Consort. They found the gate leading to the National Gallery open, and on procuring a light and proceeding to the monument, they found the remains of some powder canisters and fragments of the plaster model scattered in all directions. In about half an hour after the explosion some of the police belonging to the College-street Station procured admission through the Dublin Society House to the lawn; but at forty minutes after the explosion none of the police from the Ladlane station had appeared, although supposed to be stationed in Merrion-square. The monument has been but slightly injured. At the same hour, and evidently by preconcert, an attempt in every respect similar was made to blow up the statue of the Earl of CARLISLE in the People's Gardens of the Phœnix Park. A good deal of powder was used, and the report was heard a great way off. This last effort failed through the lids of the canisters being loose, as it is supposed. The legs of the statue are injured. The perpetrators have not been arrested."

Anniversary of the First Baptist Sabbath-School.

The First Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Park-avenue, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its Sabbath-school yesterday afternoon. The exercises, which were very interesting, consisted of singing by the children and addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and the Pastor of the Church. The singing was very pleasing, especially the duet, "Great is the Lord." In the evening the annual reunion of the former workers and members of the school and Church was held in the church building, when addresses were delivered and past reminiscences in connection with Sabbath-schools related.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 22.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Western Un..b.c.	75	25	L. S. & M. S.	96¼
500	Quick. Pf..b. c.s3.	50	200	U. Pacific.bet.call.	38⅝
100	Pac. Mail	69½	200	do	38
100	do..bet. call.	69⅛	100	do	s3. 38
1200	do	69⅜	800	C. & N. W. b. call.	72⅛
200	Wells-Far. Ex	93	500	do	b3. 72⅜
200	U. S. Express	86⅛	500	do	72⅜
300	do..b. c.	86⅛	1200	Ohio & M..b. call.	45⅜
400	N. Y.C.& H.b.c.s3.	97½	400	do	s4. 45⅞
200	do	97⅜	100	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	53⅜
400	do	97½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	
1000	do	97⅝		bet. call..b3.	77⅛
40000	N. Y.C. & H.cts.		400	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	35⅛
	bet. call	97⅜	100	do	s3. 35⅛
20000	do	97⅛	500	do	b5. 35⅜
200	Erie	bet. call.	55⅛	200	do
600	do	55	100	do	35⅜
400	do	55⅛	400	do	b3. 35⅛
100	do	55⅛	200	do	35⅜

MONDAY, June 24—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, June 22, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,042,500
Decrease in specie	257,700
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,495,100
Decrease in Deposits	64,300
Increase in Circulation	8,800

	June 24, '71.	June 22, '72.	June 15, '72.
Nat onal Capital	$73,150,000	$77,738,500	$77,738,500
Loan Capital	15,244,800	15,670,500	15,37[illegible],500
Total	$88,509,800	$87,154,000	$87,154,300
Loans	280,979,645	292,506,800	288,784,300
Gold and Gold Notes	14[illegible],216	15,912,000	20,290,700
Other Legal Tenders	7[illegible],201 8	53,320,400	55,4[illegible],520
Deposits	343,524,313	328,321,10[illegible]	328,935,300
Circulat on	20,760,6 6	27,528 100	27,619,300
In Sub-Treasury	60,5[illegible],920	54,482 148	55,049,240

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	June 15, '72.	June 22, '72.	June 24, '71.
Deposits	$328,935,300	$328,321,100	$343,524,313
Circulation	27,619,300	27,528,100	20,760,606
Total	$356,554,600	$355,849,200	$364,284,919
Requir'd 25 ₱ ct.	$82,138,650	$81,962,300	$91,071,229
Actual basis	77,724,300	77,[illegible],300	85,[illegible],924
Excess	$4,585,650	$4,462,000	$5,[illegible],305
Rate of money	5@6 ₱ ct.	4@5 ₱ ct.	4@6 ₱ ct.

The Bank return is not consistent, in the ordinary sense, in the increase of Loans and no change in Deposits. The loss in Greenbacks and in Gold Notes together is less than one-half the sum required to account for the proceeds of new Loans and Discounts. It may be that some of the latter were to accommodate the Country Banks, and that National Bank Notes have been sent to them. It is more probable, however, that the succeeding averages next Saturday will explain the discrepancy.

The return created remark on the Street, on Saturday afternoon, but had no effect on the rates for Money, which are 4@5 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on Merchant discounts.

The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 113⅜@113½ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is very quiet, and the calculation is that sales will go below 113 ₱ cent. this week, unless there should be stiffer rates of Exchange and the renewal of active Gold Shipments.

It is probable the Treasury will anticipate the July Gold Interest on the Public Debt in a day or two. The amount to be paid out at all the Offices in July this year is $26,546,213.

The import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $7,948,883 as against $7,552,228 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,395,843, against $4,976,521 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $752,243, against $2,464,430 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,661,742. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 12,447 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 22, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	26	Oil-cake, pks	1,718
Bees-wax, pks	3	Pork, pks	125
Cotton, bales	1,374	Cut-meats, pks	754
Eggs, bbls	1,863	Grease, pks	82
Flour, bbls	15,196	Lard, pks	2,060
Wheat, bushels	39,000	Lard, kegs	240
Corn, bushels	152,871	Stearine, pks	243
Oats, bushels	69,689	Butter, pks	1,526
Rye, bushels	625	Cheese, pks	16,278
Malt, bushels	6,787	Tallow, pks	522
Beans, bbls	90	Lard-oil, bbls	60
Corn-meal, bbls	1,850	Rice, pks	6
Corn-meal, bags	166	Starch, boxes	1,085
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Tobacco, hhds	675
Hemp, bales	16	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	431
Hops, bales	45	Whisky, bbls	574
Hides, No	159	Wool, bales	202
Hides, bales	151	Oil, bbls	59
Leather, sides	17,668	Silver-ore, sacks	6,787
Resin, bbls	232		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Oceanic*, for Liverpool—3 bales Waste, 39,885 bushels Corn, 69 hhds. Tobacco, 2 pks. Bees-wax, 4 pks. Furs, 152 tcs. Lard, 20 cases Flavine, 6,000 Staves, 54 hhds. Tallow, 40,679 bushels Wheat, 10 hhds. Grease, 5 boxes Hams, 10 cases Locks, 4,798 boxes Cheese, 187 boxes Bacon, 69 tcs. Beef, 41 Hides, 62 bales Hides, 100 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—14 bales Furs, 8 boxes Glass, 12,800 lbs. Cheese, 129 casks Seal-skins, 50 bbls. Tallow, 38 boxes Shades, 5,327 boxes Bacon, 22 pks. Sewing-machines, 100 cases Spermaceti, 25 bbls. Tongues, 7 tcs. Tongues, 25 tcs. Hocks, 52 boxes Hams, 350 bbls. Flour, 83 bales Cotton, 100 tcs. Beef, 20 Horse-rakes, 42 pks. Agricultural Implements, 25 pks. Butter, 12 tcs. Pork.

By the bark *Kong Oscar*, for London—550 bbls. Resin, 2,307 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 125 boxes Spirits Turpentine.

By the steamer *Dorian*, for Glasgow—24,000 bushels Corn, 900 bbls. Flour, 108 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—39,211 bushels Corn, 1 Carriage, 14 cases Sewing-machines, 33 bbls. Oil, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 50 tcs. Lard, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 100 boxes Bacon, 20 boxes Tobacco, 1,240 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *Nazzareno*, for Bristol—1,611 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Gena*, for Bristol—8,921 bushels Corn, 87 pks. Tobacco, 380 bbls. Flour, 15,877 bushels Maize.

By the bark *Ann & Mary*, for Penarth Roads and orders—13,864 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Luciana Serra*, for Penarth Roads and orders—25,029 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Imogene*, for Whitehaven—19,250 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Allemania*, for Southampton—7,051 boxes Cheese, 24,000 bushels Corn, 13,639 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—25 bbls. Fish-oil, 14 pks. Machinery, 643 cases Tobacco, 68 hhds. Tobacco, 458 bales Tobacco, 7,975 bushels Corn, 8,190 bushels Rye, 1 case Sewing-machines, 1 case clocks, 2 tcs. Casings, 18 boxes Tools, 2 cases Preserves, 50 tcs. Lard, 75 boxes Bacon, 314 bbls. Resin, 4 bags Sumac.

By the ship *Minnehaha*, for Londonderry—57,580 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Grad Seng*, for Cork and orders—34,304 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Abraham*, for Queenstown and orders—37,821 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Mathilde*, for Rostock—1,148 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Gertrude*, for Nassau—170 bbls. Flour, 5 boxes Soap, 2 pks. Beef, 14 bbls. Potatoes, 40 bags Coffee, 30 bbls. Meal, 65 bbls. Herrings, 15 bbls. Bread, 5 bbls. Pork, 10 pks. Lard.

By the bark *Helen Angier*, for Buenos Ayres—395 pks. Hardware, 10 boxes Clothes-pins, 290 pks. Blacking, 4 boxes Handles, 105,866 feet Lumber, 466 pks. Agricultural Implements, 11 pks. Grind-stones, 30 cases Maizena, 1,000 boxes Starch, 900 boxes Petroleum, 50 cases Lard, 50 cases Cassia, 677 pks. Furniture, 24 pks. Lamps, 300 pks. Sewing-machines, 375 boxes Spirits Turpentine, 350 bbls. Resin, 380 pieces Mahogany, 18 pks. Drugs, 6 pks. Tobacco, 30 pks. Woodenware, 23,600 Chimneys, 4 pks. Mattresses.

By the schr. *Frank Treat*, for St. Jago—200 cases Petroleum, 272 bbls. Potatoes, 200 boxes Candles, 2,000 reams Paper, 32,904 lbs. Lard, 1,250 lbs. Butter, 19 tcs. Hams, 1 box Bacon, 50 bbls. Pork, 100 boxes Herrings, 75 bbls. Beans, 6 bbls. Plaster, 2 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 6 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 6 kegs Axle Grease, 16 Trunks.

By the brig *D. Trowbridge*, for Mayaguez—20 bbls. Pork, 200 tins Lard, 50 tins Butter, 4 tcs. Hams, 300 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 400 bushels Oats, 200 Shooks and Heads, 200 cases Kerosene, 400 reams Paper, 100 bbls. Bread, 72 bales Hay, 504 Grindstones, 250 boxes Crackers.

By the brig *Excelsior*, for Bermuda—5 bbls. Beef, 2 bbls. Shoulders, 11 boxes Fish, 3 boxes Starch, 2 boxes Soap, 12 reams Paper, 8 bbls. Bread, 3 pks. Crackers, 92 bbls. Flour, 28 bbls. Kerosene, 23 bbls. Corn-meal, 3 boxes Cheese, 75 lbs. Lard, 52 lbs. Butter, 151 bushels Corn, 13 bags Guano, 100 bushels Bran, 5 boxes Tobacco, 10 boxes Candles, 50 bales Hay, 30,000 feet Lumber.

By the brig *A. B. Patterson*, for Laguayra, &c.—62 tcs. Tallow, 20 cases Cartridges, 52 pks. Nails, 35 pks. Hardware, 8 tcs. Ham, 12 rolls Matting, 439 pks. Lard, 2 pks. Machinery, 558 bbls. Flour, 18 pks. Firecrackers, 161 pks. Rope, 850 boxes Soap, 200 boxes Candles, 3 tcs. Shoulders, 81 boxes Cheese, 300 pks. Butter, 50 bbls. Coal-oil, 9 pks. Tobacco, 2 bbls. Tar, 8 bales Duck, 12 boxes Crackers, 2 bbls. Beef, 41 boxes Herrings, 1 bbl. Mackerel, 10 boxes Washers, 9 boxes Sewing-machines, 150 cases Kerosene, 102 bbls. Resin, 10 bbls. Castor-oil, 22 bbls. Almond-oil, 254 cases Salmon, 500 pks. Drugs.

And from Philadelphia by the bark *Sealen*, for Newry—19,116 bushels Corn.

CEMENT—Has been salable and firm, with Rosendale quoted at $1.60 ℔ bbl.

COCOA—Continues very quiet at our quotations; Maracaibo at 3 c.@32c.; Caracas, 15¾c.@16¾c.; Guayaquil, 15½c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Dull, but steady; quotations unchanged.

COTTON—Has been quiet, at former prices for early delivery; sales 544 bales to spinners and 143 bales to speculators for forward delivery. The demand has been less active, but, under lighter offerings, prices have advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb.; sales, 9,500 bales (2,700 bales last evening and 6,800 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 260 bales at 25¼c., 400 bales at 25 3-16c., 500 bales at 25¼c.; August, 200 bales at 25¾c.; September, 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23½c., 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23¼c.; October, 200 bales at 20 15-16c., 200 bales at 21c.; November, 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 20c.; And today, for July, 100 bales at 25 3-16c., 500 bales at 25¼c., 900 bales at 25¼c.; August, 500 bales at 25¼c., 1,200 bales at 25⅜c., 200 bales at 26c., 300 bales at 25 15-16c., 500 bales at 26c., 500 bales at 25 15-16c.; September, 500 bales at 23⅝c., 400 bales at 23 11-16c., 200 bales at 23¾c., 600 bales at 23 11-16c., 600 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c.; October, 100 bales at 21c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 900 bales at 21 3-16c.; November, 100 bales at 20⅛c., December, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: June 24.86c.; July, 25.07c.; August, 25.54c.; September, 23.30c.; October, 20.75c.; November, 19.86c.; December, 19.26c. The receipts at this port today were 1,374 bales, including 134 per rail, 1,240 from Charleston.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary	21	21	21	21⅞
Good Ordinary	23¾	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
Low Middling	25½	25¾	25¾	25¾
Middling	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝
Good Middling	27⅛	27⅛	27¾	27 d

EGGS—There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted for fresh stock at rather stronger rates. We quote the range from 13c.@19c. for interior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of Western at 15½c.@16½c.; Canada at 15½c.@16½c.; State at from 17½c.@18½c., and Jersey at 18½c.@19c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slow movement in State and Western Flour, the dealings having been confined to job lots at drooping prices, with accumulating supplies available. Sales have been made since our last of 5,300 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7; very good to fancy at $7@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 85@$7 40, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $6 20@$9 10 for ordinary to very good, and $9 10@$13 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Canada Flour neglected and nominal. Rye Flour continues very quiet at from $4 15@$5 10 ℔ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Corn-meal continues in light request at from $3 45@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western, $3 45@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more request for export, and prime samples of No. 2, which have been in most favor with buyers, have shown more firmness, on lighter offerings. Winter Wheat has been partially neglected and nominal as to values for full lots. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 96,000 bushels, at $1 58@$1 60 for common to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 60¾@$1 61 for No. 2 North Western do.; $1 61@$1 63 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., all afloat, and for shipment; $1 72½@$1 85 for small lots of Red and Amber Western; $1 80@$2 for White do.....Corn has been actively sought after mainly by shippers, closing rather stronger for desirable lots of both steam and sailing vessel grades of Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 246,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 62c.@64c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c. for fair steamer grades, and 65c.@66c. for ordinary to prime sailing-vessel grades, closing at 65½c. for good to prime; 66½c.@68c. for Yellow Western; 78c.@80c. for car-lots of White Western....Rye dull on the basis of 86c. for Western, afloat; no further sales reported.... Barley and Barley Malt quiet and nominal....Oats have been in lively request, in good part on speculative account, closing decidedly firmer, with holders offering stock with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels at 45½c.@47c. for Mixed Western, closing at 47c. bid and 48c. asked for prime samples, afloat; 45½c.@47½c. for do., from cars; 47c.@50c. for ordinary to prime White Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—Have been dull and nominal, including Bags, at 15c.@15½c.; Bagging at 15c., Domestic ranging at 16c.@16½c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand, mostly for local use, at steadier rates. We quote: $1 15@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 75c.@90c. Straw rules dull at from 60c.@$1 20 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a good demand noted for desirable kinds of stock at firmer prices. The week's receipts have been 34,281 Hides and 380 bales do., sales 63,950 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 24,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 22@26 lbs., at 28c.@28¾c.; 3,700 Dry Entre Rios, 20@23 lbs., at 27¾c.@28c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Santa Fé, 23 lbs., at private terms; 7,600 Dry Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., at 27¾c.; 1,350 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 13½ lbs., at 28c., gold, selected; 7,000 Dry Central American, 19@22 lbs., at 22c.@22¾c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Maranham, 20 lbs., at private terms; 2,000 Dry Tampico, (part to arrive,) 20@21½ lbs., at 22c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., at 18c.; 600 Dry Campeachy and Sisal, 17@20 lbs.; 300 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., at private terms; 2,200 Dry Corpus Christi, (part to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., at 22c.@22¾c.; 1,200 Dry Indianola, 24 lbs., at 22c.; 6,000 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., at 20¾c.@21c.; 800 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., at 21c., currency, as they run; 3,600 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans, 60@70 lbs., at 13¾c., gold as they run; 1,500 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans Kips, 22 lbs., at private terms; 3,600 Wet-salted City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 12¾c., currency. The stock on hand is 123,700 Hides and 770 Bales, (same time last year 148,900 Hides and 2,035 Bales,) as follows: 59,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 29,000 Dry Montevideo, 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, 2,400 Dry Orinoco, 1,500 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,200 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 15,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 4,000 wet-salted Beunos Ayres Cow from Europe, 770 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—Oak and Union Crop Leather has been firm and in good demand; Hemlock tannages tamer, but unaltered as to values. Manufacturers buying reservedly.

MOLASSES—Neglected; quotations as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, but steady; sales, 272 bbls. Strained at $3 25, and 250 bbls. Pale at $5 ℔ 280 lbs.....Nothing new in Tar.....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 225 bbls., in lots, at 55c.@56c. ℔ gallon; market steady.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been moderately sought after at less buoyant prices; sales here, 7,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 22¾c., and at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., September delivery, at 23c., with early deliveries quoted there at 22¾c. ℔ gallon.... Crude dull on the basis of 12¾c., in bulk....Naphtha nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been partially neglected and quoted heavy, on fair offerings, for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 120 bbls., in lots, at $13 35@$13 45 for New Western Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for New Western Prime; $11 25 for Old do. do.; $10 70@$10 75 for Extra Prime ℔ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been limited at drooping prices, with sales reported since our last of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller June, at $13 25 ℔ bbl..... City-dressed Hogs have been in demand at 5¾c.@6¼c. ℔ lb., closing buoyantly....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at from 10c.@13¼c. for Hams, the latter rate for choice brands, in tight tierces, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 150 pks. within the range....Bacon has been quoted firm, but has been inactive; sales, 270 boxes at 8¼c. for ice-cured Short Rib.... Lard has been offered with comparative freedom and prices have favored buyers, who have shown but little disposition to operate, for early and forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 650 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8½c.@9¼c., for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 7-16c. for good to prime, and 9½c. for choice Western Steam; 8¾c. for new do.; 8⅝c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered and 8⅛c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate, at less firm prices; sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 tcs. prime Western steam, including 2,250 tcs. seller June, at 9 7-16c.@9⅛c., and 250 tcs. seller August at 9⅝c., ℔ bbl....Beef products dull and nominally unchanged as to price....Butter, of prime to choice make, meets with a fair sale at uniform rates....Cheese has been offered more freely and quoted heavy and somewhat irregular; the demand has been moderate for shipment, and rather light for other purposes. We quote: Butter within the range of from 16c.@25c. for inferior to very choice State, and 10c.@17c. for Western; 17c.@19c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., and Cheese within the range of 10c.@13½c. for poor to choice factory, chiefly at 12c. for choice for export; 13½c.@14c. for fancy do., in small lots, and 7c.@11c. for common to choice Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for Skimmed, ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request and steady in price. We quote: Carolina, $8 25@$9 25 for ordinary to choice; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 25, and Patna, $7 37½@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand at former rates. We quote: Turk's Island, 41c.@45c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 10, ℔ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Buriops, $1 25; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Continues dull and nominal at 9⅝c.@9¾c.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet at our quotations, including Clover at 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 35; Timothy $3 25@$3 75, and California Linseed, $2 27½@$2 30, gold, ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been firm and in demand; sales, 12,000 lbs. Para, 3,000 lbs. Campeachy, 2,500 lbs. Honduras, 3,000 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Texas and Mexican; receipts have been 87 bales Central American; and 36 bales Mexican. Goat have been quiet, yet quoted steady; sales, 150 bales Mexican, 100 bales Curacoa, 60 bales Maracaibo, 65 bales Mocha, and 22 bales Rio Hache; receipts have been 150 bales Curacoa, 174 bales Central American, 57 bales Mexican, and 204 bales East India.

SPICES—Have been quoted steady, though in light request, including No. 1 Nutmegs quoted at 90c.@95c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 22½; Cassia, 26½c.@27c.; White Pepper, 35c.@36c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@19c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Cloves, 19½c.@20c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull, since our last, yet essentially unaltered as to price; sales, 200 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba, at 8¾c.@9c.; 24 hhds. Grocery do., at 9¼c., and 12 hhds. Demerara on private terms. Refined sugars nominally steady, as last quoted, but inactive.

TALLOW—Has been dull and and weak in price; sales, 48,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for good to prime.

WHISKY—Has been in some request at 90c., but has been held at 90½c.@92c. ℔ gallon; no dealings of moment reported.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for grain room, on berth and charter, at generally firm rates; but in other lines trade has been slow in the local market on the basis of previous quotations. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by sail, 93,000 bushels Grain, at 6¾d. for Corn, and 7d.@7¼d. for Wheat; 3,500 bushels Peas at 7d., ℔ bushel; and by steam, 112 pks. Pork, 100 cases Spermaceti, 130 pks. Skins, 50 hhds. Tallow, and 70 pks. Tobacco on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,159 tons, and another 1,198 tons, placed on the birth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 12,000 bushels Corn at 7¼d. ℔ bushel, 600 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For Bristol, a British ship, 665 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, in bags, at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter....For Belfast, a British bark, 599 tons, with about 3,900 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ℔ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 356 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 4½d.; also a ship, with a full cargo of Corn, in bulk, from New-Orleans, at 11d. ℔ bushel....For Antwerp, 250 tcs. Lard at 30s.; and 20 hhds. Tobacco at about the same rate....For Bremen, by steam, 8,190 bushels Rye, and 7,975 bushels Corn at 6d. ℔ bushel; 1,169 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 30s. for hhds., and 17s. 6d. for cases; 314 bbls. Resin at 2s.; and 150 pks. Provisions at 25s. ℔ ton....For Yarmouth, N. S., a brig, 350 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 ℔ ton....For Caibarien, a brig, reported from Philadelphia and back, with Sugar, at $6 62½, Melado at $6, and Molasses at $4 25....For Port Spain, a British brig, 2,300 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, at 50c. ℔ bbl.... For New-Haven, a British brig, 202 tons, with Salt, from St. Martin's, at 16c....For Philadelphia, two brigs, with 14,000 and 10,000 bushels Salt, respectively, from Turk's Island, at 13c. and 14c. ℔ bushel.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, June 22.—FLOUR dull and nominal; holders anxious to sell. WHEAT in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 Spring at $1 32 cash or June, $1 33 July. CORN in fair demand, but lower and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed closed at 43c. cash, 43¾c. offered for July; 45¼c.@45⅝c. for August; Rejected, 38c.@39c.; closed at 38¾c. OATS in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 closed sellers at 29⅛c.; Rejected sold at 27c. RYE quiet and weak; No. 2 at 65c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall is quotable at 49c.@50c. WHISKY steady at 85c. Mess PORK steady at $12 35 cash, $12 45 for July. LARD steady and unchanged. Bulk MEATS—An advance asked but none established in view of light stock, estimated at 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 lbs., former prices are freely bid. BACON steady; no sales. CATTLE dull and weak; fair to choice Steers, $5 25@$6 25. Live HOGS active and higher; advanced 5c., at $3 75@$4 10. FREIGHTS unchanged and firm. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 171,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,700 head Cattle, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 141,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 head Cattle, 10,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—FLOUR dull and drooping; lower grades declined most. WHEAT—No market. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c.@42c. OATS dull, unsettled and lower; Mixed, on the track, 31c.@32c. RYE dull and declined; sales at 60c. WHISKY steady at 87c. Mess PORK dull and nominal. Dry-salted MEATS firm; Shoulders at Mount Sterling, Ill., 4c. BACON in good demand and firm; Jobbing and order lots Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD dull; country lots, 7¾c.@8c. Live HOGS unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—FLOUR unchanged; Family, $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 65. CORN dull and drooping at 48c.@49c. RYE dull and drooping at 80c.@85. OATS dull and unchanged at 37c.@40c. BUTTER quiet and weak at 15c.@17c. Mess PORK quiet and unchanged; Regular, $12@$12 25; City, $14. LARD quiet; Summer, 8¼c.; Winter, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅝c., Clear Sides, 6⅝c.@6¾c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅞c. WHISKY is fair demand and advanced, at 86c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 22.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 24¾c.; net receipts, 38 bales; gross, 38 bales; exports, to Cronstadt, 400 bales; coastwise, 1,924 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 26,174 bales. HAY dull and declined; Prime, $25@$29. BACON dull; Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@8c. SUGAR dull; Good to Fair, 8¾c.@9c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 124¾; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. GOLD, 112⅞.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Lake IMPORTS—Flour, 3,980 bbls.; Wheat, 800 bushels; Corn, 227,223 bushels; Oats, 45,500 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,200 bushels; Corn, 269,180 bushels; Oats, 10,136 bushels, and Barley, 13,750. FLOUR quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 50@$8; White, $9 50@$10 25. WHEAT nominal, at $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 Milwaukee. CORN dull and nominal, at 50c.@52c. OATS weak at 37c.@39c. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11¾c.; Oats, 7¾c., to New-York.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at $1 39; No. 2 at $1 35. OATS dull and nominal; No. 2 at 28c. CORN dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, at 42c. RYE steady; No. 1 at 62c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall at 52c. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 8½c; to Oswego, 14½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, June 22.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 25c.; net receipts, 127 bales; exports coastwise, 151 bales; stock, 7,548 bales.

MOBILE, June 22.—COTTON entirely nominal; Middlings, 24¼c.; net receipts, 33 bales; stock, 1,116 bales.

Arrested for Arson.

For some time past JAMES O'HARA, a cartman, has occupied the basement of the tenement-house, No. 13 Desbrosses-street, as a stable. His mode of conduct, as a tenant, not suiting Mr. GARRETT CROWE, the agent of the owner, O'HARA was notified to quit the premises. Not leaving when ordered, a warrant of dispossession was sued out against him. He became aware of this fact and threatened to get square with the agent. There are eleven families residing in the house. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. CROWE discovered that O'HARA's stable, in the basement, was on fire. Breaking in the door, he found that a lighted candle had been placed in such a position that its flame reached one of the cross-beams. This beam, which was all ablaze by the time Mr. CROWE entered the place, had set another beam on fire. An alarm was at once given and the fire extinguished. O'HARA was arrested by Officer MCNALLY, of the Fifth Precinct, and on being arraigned before Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs, yesterday, was held for trial on a charge of arson in the first degree.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.—A YOUNG man who has been for some years in the employ of a large commercial house, and who can command a capital of $10,000 to $15,000, wishes to find some already established mercantile business where his capital and capacity will give him a fair interest. Address, with name and particulars, W. D., Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (less Government tax) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company on and after June 27, 1872, to the preferred stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 15th day of June, 1872. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, June 15, 1872, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, June 29, 1872, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1872.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, falling due the 1st day of July next, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and the coupons then also due will be paid as usual at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY. NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share on the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10th day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of June, and be reopened on the 10th day of July next.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1872.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th prox., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th June and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20, 1872, and opened at 9 A. M. July 2, 1872. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY. NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST., NEW YORK, June 17, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer-books closed from June 20 until July 1.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held this day, it was resolved to declare the usual semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of (2½) Two and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.

Transfer books will be closed June 25, 1872.

J. C. WINANS, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. to 1st prox., inclusive.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the first proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW YORK, June 22, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st prox.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 1.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, June 19, 1872.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from June 20 to July 1.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable JULY 5.

Transfer books will be closed 24th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened July 5, at 10 A. M.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 1st proximo. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1872.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, on the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1872.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1872, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Three Dollars per Share has this day been declared, payable on and after July 4, ensuing.

TEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.—CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., BRIDGE BONDS, principal and interest payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Price, 97¼ and interest. Only a limited amount for sale. DONNELL LAWSON & CO., No. 4 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, June 19, 1872.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Dividend of three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of July next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 6, 1872. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held this day, it was voted that a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE be and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 5th day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 22d inst. Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 22d inst. until the 5th of July next.

By order. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 239 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. has this day been declared, (free from all tax,) payable July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of June to the 1st of July.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BOOKS.

Clinton Hall Sales-rooms.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, June 24, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a LARGE COLLECTION of BOOKS, in every DEPARTMENT of LITERATURE, many in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 4 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., mortgagees' sale of household furniture, comprising carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands and chairs, mattresses, oil-cloths, stair-carpets, crockery, &c.

HENRY H. RICE, Attorney for Mortgagees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 24, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

2,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

2,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Fruit can be examined on Pier No. 10 East River.

JOHN D. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto. That the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1872, to the 1st day of July, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of the Laws of 1871, will meet at the St. James Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following named persons, to wit:

2,189—C. Keyes. Paving. Macdougal-st., Spring to 8th-st.

Claim of Jno. Bryan for contracts awarded Nov. 23, 1870, for laying Stowe foundation pavement in White, 15th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 39th and 40th sts.

Claim of Wm. Baird, for contract awarded for paving 11th-st.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R. JAQUES,
Commissioners.

C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

A MEDICAL BOARD WILL BE convened at this office on July 1, 1872, for the purpose of examining various patterns of Trusses, and recommending those most suitable for issue under the act of Congress approved May 28, 1872, entitled, "An Act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers."

Manufacturers of Trusses are invited to forward to this office samples of their respective patterns, with the wholesale price of each, previous to the meeting of the Board. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for *stands* in the Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after MONDAY, July 1, STANDS will be LEASED for the term of *five years*, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the building and stands, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

RANGES.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.

$60.

FOR NO. 1, LARGEST FAMILY SIZE PUT UP.

ASK YOUR COOK WHICH IS THE BEST RANGE, AND THE ANSWER IS, INVARIABLY BEEBE'S.

Made, put up, and warranted by

JANES & KIRTLAND,

Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HELP WANTED.

COOK.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron and do house-work for a small family of two. Apply at 52 South Washington-square.

FRIENDLESS PROTESTANT GIRLS can find a temporary home, and have situations procured at the WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 41 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

GARDENER.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY experienced Gardener; must be a married man with a small family only; one who is capable of taking charge of greenhouses, fruit trees, and understands laying out grounds. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 206 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR TWO weeks, during camp-meeting, a competent person to take charge of a temperance restaurant and dining-hall to accommodate 400 persons, only 1½ hours from the City. Inquire of JOHN FALCONER, No. 472 Broome-st.

WANTED.—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a horse and cow, in the country, near New-York; no Irish Catholic need apply. Call today at store No. 51 Murray-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9½ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

THEY BEAR

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 80 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

At 80 and interest they give about 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay 25 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF TAX, SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, June 22, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, for both its Stock and its "Consolidation Certificates," will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th day of June instant, (preparatory to the conversion of said Certificates, to be made on and after Wednesday, the 10th day of July next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

Holders of "Consolidation Certificates" may, if they choose, surrender them at any time previous to the said 10th day of July, and the Stock Certificates, in exchange therefor, will, in such cases, be prepared and ready for delivery on the 11th day of that month.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

WHITESTONE. WHITESTONE. WHITESTONE.

Great sale of lots on June 27. Get maps and tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau, or GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Pacific

RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

These bonds are issued at the rate of $13,333 per mile upon COMPLETED ROAD from NEBRASKA CITY, on the Missouri River, to LINCOLN, the CAPITAL of NEBRASKA. The distance between these points is about sixty miles, and this division of the Road is in successful operation and earning net more than all the interest on its Bonds. It penetrates an EXCEEDINGLY RICH AGRICULTURAL region, with UNLIMITED CAPABILITIES for production, and is much needed for removal of abundant crops to market. This need has been so much felt that LOCAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF $8,000 PER MILE HAVE BEEN MADE to facilitate the extension of the road from Lincoln westward to the Platte River, which is in process of construction. The MIDLAND PACIFIC forms part of a direct EAST AND WEST TRUNK ROUTE, now being rapidly built from Urbana, on the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, in Illinois, through A VERY RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT DENSELY POPULATED for the greater part of the way, to Grand Island, on the Platte River, where junction is made with the Union Pacific Railroad. This new line, 610 miles long, is formed of three links, of which more than 200 MILES ARE COMPLETED, a force of over 2,000 men is engaged in vigorous prosecution of the work, and THE ENTIRE LINE IS TO BE FULLY COMPLETED IN 1873.

The roads composing this trunk line are JUDICIOUSLY LOCATED AND ARE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOME OF THE ABLEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL RAILWAY MANAGERS of the country. Being in the same interest, consolidation must follow, and thus form a strong combination of railway. Directness of route is greatly in its favor, as it saves 147 miles in distance between New-York and San Francisco over any existing line. The MIDLAND PACIFIC, with the broad area of fertile and most productive land tributary to it, with its close alliance with the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and WESTERN EXTENSION, must soon be taxed to its fullest limit to accommodate local and through business. Shipments of products by this road will lead to the WEST as well as to the EAST. We recommend these Bonds, which are a FIRST LIEN on COMPLETED road, as a prime security, PERFECTLY SAFE, and IN RETURNS much more desirable for investors than Government Bonds.

Present price, 90 and accrued interest, in currency. Coupons payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in Gold, free of tax, in the City of New-York. All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates. Bonds may be registered without charge. Pamphlets, maps, circulars, &c., giving full information, can be obtained from the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

We have for sale, and recommend with confidence to investors, the following:

CANADA SOUTHERN FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, at 90 and accured interest, currency.

CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, guaranteed by the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

IOWA MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) TEN PER CENT. TEN-YEAR BONDS.

Inquirers fully satisfied regarding the intrinsic character and price of above bonds.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.

$750,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872, for the purchase of .750 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.

Issued by authority of an act "to authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional Bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October, respectively, in Gold Coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in Gold Coin—and are the last authorized by the Legislature to be issued for the extension of the Water-works. The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the Bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the Bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the Bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his opinion the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the national banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers whose bids are accepted, upon the 15th day of July, 1872, to be paid for when delivered, with accrued interest from April 1, 1872, the bonds being antedated.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

Attest: JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JOHN J. FITZWILLIAM, City Register.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS. Registered with State Auditor. Interest January and July, in New-York. Actual wealth over $10,000,000. Indebtedness only $300,000. Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, June 6, 1872.

THIS COMPANY WILL CONVERT its "Consolidation Certificates" into Capital Stock, at par, by issuing one share of Capital Stock for each $100 in amount of such Certificates.

The conversion will be made on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July next, at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, upon the presentation and surrender of the "Consolidation Certificates."

When such certificates for amounts other than even hundreds of dollars are presented, new "Consolidation Certificates" for the fractional parts will be issued, and these may be combined to make even hundreds. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CT. BONDS,

ISSUED BY VARIOUS TOWNS.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

NEW LOAN,

Free of Government tax.

FOR SALE

AT PAR.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,

NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

will receive subscriptions for the delivery of the Bonds when prepared.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOAN FOR $1,562,900 FOR THE DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND UNDER SECTION THREE, ARTICLE SEVEN OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three, of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either *registered* or *coupon* at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in current funds, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 26th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New York State National Bank in the City of Albany.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 29, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of state.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., June 11, 1872.

The time for opening the proposals for the above loan has been postponed to the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to which time proposals will continue to be received. G. A. DAYTON, Auditor.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., June 19, 1872.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund having this day determined that the principal of the Canal Enlargement Debt, maturing on the 1st July next, should be paid in gold coin, it was resolved that bids this day received should not be opened, but the same be returned to the bidders on application.

New bids, under the foregoing notice, will be received up to noon of the 24th day of June inst. Said bids and payments thereunder to be made in gold coin. G. A. DAYTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE, JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, THEODORE F. JACKSON, Executors.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON, THOMAS M. ASSON, Executors.

JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st. law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.

fe26-law6mM*

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN

French Beveled Billiard Tables.

Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BARBERS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN

Respectfully submit the following to the public, and trust it will meet the approval of all:

Resolved, That on and after Monday, June 24, 1872, all barber-shops shall be open from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.; Saturdays, from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.; Sundays, from 7 A. M. till 12 M.

The Central Barbers' Progressive Society.

SIMON CORBET, President.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ON THE JURY—Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Pateman. Matinée at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AN ALARMING SACRIFICE and A PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT. Matinée at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SCHNEIDER—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND SOIREE DANSANTE by the Liederkranz Society.

TERRACE GARDEN.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL GARDEN CONCERT.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The lengthy official correspondence regarding the Treaty of Washington, published this morning, shows among other things how very slight has been the real difference between the two Governments in regard to the treatment of the question of indirect damages. Lord GRANVILLE started with the assertion that "it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration to decide upon the claims for indirect losses;" yet, according to the latest advices, the Tribunal itself has decided that it had the power to pronounce upon the question of its own jurisdiction. Had this been conceded by the British Government at the outset of the controversy, the voluminous correspondence, and all that has accompanied it, need never have had any existence.

As a specimen of independent journalism, we commend the suppression by the Fenton organ of all allusion to the inauguration of the civil service reform rules in the New-York Custom-house. It is a well-known trick of pettifoggers, when they cannot get over their opponents' evidence, to abuse the opponents themselves. The high-toned organ of Mr. GREELEY goes a step beyond this; it abuses its opponents and suppresses all their evidence beside.

We recently called attention to some misrepresentation of the *Tribune* concerning the tobacco tax. That paper charged that the new law, "signed by Gen. GRANT," practically forbade the sale of tobacco in less quantities than a hogshead or bale, and so threw "fifty thousand Germans," engaged in manufacturing cigars, out of business. We pointed out that the law allowed the sale of tobacco in packages of all sizes to cigar manufacturers who had paid their tax, and yesterday the *Tribune* published the decision of the Commissioner to the same effect. But the "independent" journal had no word of comment on the decision, and no retraction of its deliberate and contemptible misstatement about the "fifty thousand Germans."

The long-expected investigation into Mr. JAMES MACGREGOR'S management of the Department of Buildings in this City, will be commenced today, by a special Committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. TIEMANN, BENEDICT, and WEISMAN. Those who have complaints to make will see the necessity of being in prompt attendance. One-half the testimony we have heard of would be sufficient to show an abuse of power of the most flagrant character; and it is to be hoped that in consideration of a recent improvement in the working of the Department—if indeed there has been any—witnesses will not abstain from coming forward and telling *all* they know.

Mr. KELSO has done many things as Superintendent of Police which have sorely tried the patience of the people, but when he permits, as he did yesterday, an open and flagrant violation of a perfectly plain law which he had strictly enforced on the previous Sunday, he is showing a contempt for public opinion, as impudent as it is intolerable. Chapter 590 of the Laws of 1872, positively prohibits the playing of music in connection with such street processions as it allows on Sunday, except that "in any military funeral music may be played while escorting the body, but such music shall not be played within one block of any place of worship, while worship is being celebrated." This is sufficiently explicit, and Mr. KELSO understood it perfectly on Sunday the 16th inst., when he refused to allow the Seventh Regiment Band to play while escorting the Grenadier Guard Band through the streets. But yesterday a large number of Roman Catholic Societies, proceeding to the dedication of the Church of St. John the Baptist in Thirtieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, were accompanied with bands of music, and we have been informed that Mr. KELSO gave a permit for this direct violation of the law. Whether he did or not, he certainly allowed it and has thereby rendered another and entirely unnecessary proof of his utter unfitness to hold the place into which he was thrust by WM. M. TWEED to serve the needs of Tammany.

One JOHN U. ANDREWS, a "Virginian," has lately risen into prominence as the Greeley leader in the Tenth Assembly District of this City. There was one JOHN URKHARDT ANDREWS, also a "Virginian," who had a large share of public attention on the 24th of May, 1864, because of his arraignment before Justice NELSON, in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of conspiracy against the Government. It was proven on the trial that this ANDREWS, on the 13th of July, 1863, finding a crowd of some three thousand men at Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street engaged in burning the office of a Provost-Marshal, got on a shed and harangued them. At that moment, the mob was not nerved for the demoniac deeds it afterwards did, and a resolute law-abiding man might have dissuaded the crowd from further disorder. But this ANDREWS told the mob, in substance, that what had been done was worthy of praise, and that the United States draft being illegal, as well as unjust, the people should arm themselves to resist it; they should seize the arsenals, destroy the Provost-Marshal's offices, the Custom-house, the telegraph wires, and if they had no one to lead them in this work he would do it himself. Thus incited to outrage, the mob tore up the adjacent paling fences, and arming themselves with the staves, bore the orator off in triumph on their shoulders to see them kill negroes and burn orphan asylums in obedience to his teachings. This ANDREWS was sent to Sing Sing for his performances that day, and we have asked the *Tribune* whether he is the Greeley ANDREWS, but as yet that organ, with but a single tune, has not managed to grind out a response. We have reason to believe that the Greeley leader and the convicted rioter are identical, but we would like to learn what the one-tune organ knows about the subject.

Who Support Mr. Greeley, and Why.

With the insignificant exception of HORACE GREELEY, we doubt if there is a public man in the United States who believes the Cincinnati candidate to be really fit for the Presidency. That Mr. GREELEY should entertain this view of it himself, is natural, but it is, nevertheless, another instance of his utter incapacity to form a correct judgment of character. Apart from the illustrious journalist, we look in vain among the supporters of the ticket for any genuine belief in its essential excellence. Every class among them either openly avow other motives than approval, or are known to be actuated by such. The authors of the Cincinnati movement make no secret of their disgust and disappointment at its result. Every one of them who has given in his adhesion to Mr. GREELEY, has done so, declaring that it is expediency, and expediency alone, that controls his action. Mr. SAM BOWLES and Mr. HORACE WHITE were the first to surrender. The first accompanied the act with a recital of his candidate's vices and weaknesses, so definite and sweeping, that he cannot blame the readers of his paper if they do not follow his example of useless and foolish acquiescence. Mr. WHITE was more reserved in his comments in his journal, but, at the late conference, he frankly admitted the feeling with which he received the nomination at Cincinnati. As for Mr. SCHURZ, he has been free to a fault with his manifestations of anger and contempt toward the imbecile candidate, whose choice "overwhelmed" him, and moved him to tears of rage and disappointment. The sum of all the arguments by which this class of men were induced to forego their opposition to Mr. GREELEY is simply this: They believe that a sufficient number of others like-minded can be found to make his election probable.

Who are these others? Principally the Democrats. Their detestation of Mr. GREELEY is not only well known, but well founded. In addition to that distrust of the man for which his public career of vacillation, vanity and folly is a sufficient basis, they have special reasons for rejecting him as a leader. He has not only opposed their principles and denounced their policy, but he has indiscriminately abused themselves and their representative men. His mode of political warfare, as far as they are concerned, has for years been one of personality and vituperation. He has poured through the columns of the *Tribune* for thirty years an uninterrupted stream of violent invective against the character of prominent Democrats, and against the political motives of Democrats generally. The result has been an extent and depth of animosity toward him such as no man, with the possible exception of WENDELL PHILLIPS, has excited in this country from any considerable body of his fellow-citizens.

Those Democrats who are now willing to accept his nomination from Baltimore, do not deny the existence of this feeling. They do not even deny their own participation in it. They simply say that they will make him their candidate for two reasons: first, because he is the only one they think they can elect, and second, because his acceptance of their support, the bargains he has made and is ready to make, and his well-known vanity and capacity for being duped may make him even more serviceable than an upright Democrat, with a consistent record behind him and an honorable future before him. It is obvious that this view does not obtain with all Democrats, and that a very large proportion of them will refuse to stultify themselves by supporting him. But all who can be brought to his banner will bring with them a mental reservation of distrust and dislike.

To be sure, there are two classes of Mr. GREELEY'S followers who cannot be accused of insincerity. If they do not really think he will make a wise, able and upright President, it is because they do not trouble themselves to think anything about the wisdom, ability, or integrity of the men they sustain. These classes—two in name, but one in character and purpose—are the Tammany Democrats and the Tammany Republicans. They "go for GREELEY" because they know it is to their interest to do so. They are out of office. If elected, they know he could and would put them in again. Their hands are shut out of the public purse. They look to Mr. GREELEY, and with reason, to do all he can to unloose the strings for them again. One of the Fenton-Tammany Republicans has lately declared that his gang must do something to get "patronage," or they could not hold their men together. As to the Tweed Democracy, we have the evidence of prominent Democrats that they have had their understanding with the Greeley faction ever since last Fall. The evidence of that understanding can be traced in the record of the votes in the last Legislature. It is by virtue of it that OAKEY HALL is in the City Hall, and TWEED and TOM FIELDS are out of Sing Sing today. Nothing more immoral, nothing more disgraceful, nothing more injurious to the common interests of the honest part of the community, was ever known in American politics.

To judge from the tone of his organ, Mr. GREELEY would seem to be pretty well satisfied with the "unanimity" of his supporters. He has a right to his preferences, but to most men, to be a candidate of a crowd of whom the honest men are "unanimously" disgusted, and the remainder "unanimously" after public plunder, would not be a source of unalloyed gratification.

Are Republics Ungrateful?

The ingratitude of republics is proverbial, but it is doubtful whether the imputation is always just. In representative countries a continual succession of candidates for office is steadily coming forward, and the disappointed ones almost invariably assign their rejection to ingratitude when it may easily spring from many other causes. If a man wants the republic to give him more than he has given the republic, he is very apt to charge his constituents with ingratitude when they fail to indorse his demand. The number of such persons being naturally great, it is equally natural that the talk about the ingratitude of republics should slip into a proverb.

The true test is best attained when we take cases of unquestionable desert, and find how they have been treated by the people. For example, were the people ungrateful to WASHINGTON or LINCOLN? Are they ungrateful to GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT? Of course, there were some who reviled WASHINGTON, and some who reviled LINCOLN, just as their successors revile contemporaneous heroes; but the proof of national appreciation must be sought in national acts; and in these we find the trustworthy measure of aggregate popular esteem. Now, on the strength of the precedents to be found in history, so far from admitting the thesis of republican ingratitude, we may safely say that republics are certain to reward by every means in their power, those who have conspicuously deserved such favor. The service done the Republic must, however, be of a national, not of a sectional or merely political, character. We can see how SILAS WRIGHT, or LEVI WOODBURY, or CALHOUN, or DOUGLAS, or even HENRY CLAY or DANIEL WEBSTER, failed to be President without necessarily finding in those failures the proofs that republics are ungrateful. On the other hand, in the re-election of WASHINGTON and of LINCOLN to the same exalted office—the grandest honor the people have it in their power to bestow—we find distinct proofs to the contrary, which, we feel thoroughly assured, will find a worthy parallel in the re-election of President GRANT.

It cannot be denied, even by foes, that in at least as thorough a sense as Gen. WASHINGTON created the nation, Gen. GRANT has preserved it. Desert can hardly go higher than this; nor can any claim more solid be conceived to the best reward the people have to bestow. The scope and magnitude of this claim may be fairly estimated by contrasting it, in some detail, with the claim of an opposing candidate. For example, Mr. GREELEY cried out for submission; Gen. GRANT captured Fort Donelson. Mr. GREELEY coquetted with rebel emissaries; Gen. GRANT captured Vicksburg. Mr. GREELEY lost heart and declared the war a failure; Gen. GRANT saved Shiloh and ordered the march through Georgia. Mr. GREELEY prematurely shouted "On to Richmond!" Gen. GRANT in his own grave, impassive good time captured the whole rebel army, and entered Richmond in triumph. Mr. GREELEY fomented sectional strife; Gen. GRANT assured national union. While GRANT was accomplishing through good report and through ill report, his colossal and magnificent task of saving the Union, GREELEY was doing all he could do to inspire a conviction of the hopelessness of that task, and to dishearten the country with "saucy doubts and fears." The *Tribune's* fire in the rear on our gallant army was almost incessant, and entirely in accord with the wishes and requests of M. GREELEY'S confederate correspondents in Canada and Europe. So far as it was possible to discourage President LINCOLN and his Cabinet, as well as the brave fellows at the front, the influence of GREELEY and his organ was notoriously strained to the uttermost to that end. The end hoped for was not compassed, since the civil war was brought to a glorious close in the complete victory of Gen. GRANT and the national arms; but, short of going right over to the enemy, GREELEY did all that he could do to prevent and to defer that victory, and, whether "ungrateful" or not, the Republic would be base indeed that should forget the fact.

The Political Crisis in France.

The political outlook in France has suddenly assumed a very stormy character. A fortnight ago the discussion on the Army bill was proceeding with apparent calmness, and as it was pretty well known that M. THIERS found something to disapprove in all the schemes for military reorganization that had been proposed to the Assembly, it was not expected that he would be found throwing all the weight of his authority in favor of any of them. There were two leading plans for reconstructing the army claiming the votes of the Assembly. One was the proposal reported from the Committee to which the subject had been referred. This proceeded on the assumption that out of 300,000 Frenchmen who annually reach the age of twenty-one years, one-half ought to be turned over to the drill-sergeant. The selection of the 150,000 who had to serve was to be determined by lot, but the 150,000 who were to be sent home were not to be released from future liability to serve. To one-half of the 150,000 recruits, it was proposed to give only six months of military training, while the remaining 75,000 were to be enrolled for five years of active service. In addition to this, a permanent army of 120,000 was to be maintained, and the process of reorganization was to be so conducted that France should have at no time less than 420,000 men in active service. The other plan proposed by Gen. TROCHU differed from this in proposing a general liability for three years' active service of the annual contingent of 150,000 recruits.

On Saturday, June 8, M. THIERS took part in the debate on "Article 37," being the section of the Army bill providing for the limited scheme of compulsory military service. It was generally understood that the President simply yielded to the current of public opinion in favoring any compulsory system at all. It was somewhat of a surprise, therefore, to the Assembly to find from a second speech of M. THIERS of Monday, June 10, that the President was determined to stand or fall with the fate of the Committee's proposal. "Adopt the five years' system, or take my resignation," was the ultimatum of M. THIERS, speaking in a tone of unmistakable decision. The Assembly was taken at a disadvantage; its members had no time for consultation or reflection, for M. THIERS insisted on an immediate vote. Accordingly, though two hundred and twenty Deputies voted on Saturday for TROCHU'S plan, only fifty-eight were found prepared to do so on Monday, in the face of the disquieting threat of the Executive.

Telegraphic advices received since this latest parliamentary *coup* of President THIERS show that the Conservative majority in the Assembly has resolved to resent this intermittent dragooning by the Executive. The members of the Right appear to have concluded that if they are to be scared by the spectre of imminent revolution, every time they venture to disagree with M. THIERS, it is better to be prepared against taking the President at his word. They seem, accordingly, to have fallen back upon the Duc D'AUMALE as the most desirable successor to M. THIERS, and have given the President to understand that unless the votes of the Radical Left will enable him to play the dictator, he will be welcome to carry out his next threat of resignation. Meanwhile, it has been agreed not to press the Army bill to a third reading, neither party being apparently desirous of precipitating the impending conflict. The situation is sufficiently grave, and is pretty justly defined by the Bonapartist journal *l'Ordre* as follows:

"If the Assembly sacrifices its convictions to M. THIERS, what will become of its prestige; and of what value, in the eyes of France, would its vote be when given against its own belief? If, on the other hand, M. THIERS gives in, after one of his threats to resign, of what value would be a law imposed upon the Executive, which the latter believes inapplicable? And if neither one nor the other, neither M. THIERS nor the Assembly, consents to a concession—if the rupture between them, which is imminent, becomes real and accomplished—what would be our Government, what our fate, to-morrow?"

One thing seems tolerably clear: the provisional order of Government in France is approaching a close; and, for good or evil, the nation must deliberately select, one of these days, the régime that is to be definitive, as far as anything can be so, in France.

Traveling Made Easy.

Day by day the mercury is climbing nearer to the intolerable heights, and people whose kinder fates permit them the luxury of a Summer vacation, find it high time to determine where they shall go. With the great majority even of these, such leisure time must perforce be brief, and the need of crowding into it all attainable benefit, becomes thence all the more apparent. It would be well for our readers bent countryward, not to lose sight of the fact that the essential good of all such Summerings, as of recreation of any sort is centred in the one word "change." Change of air, of scene, of habits—the most utter and radical—this is what the overworked city man needs to refresh and reinvigorate him for another year of labor. Of course, on this basis, to us dwellers by the sea, it is plain enough that we should turn our faces inland for this breathing spell, to the fields or to the mountains, to the Adirondacks or Niagara, rather than to Newport or Long Branch. "The salty breath of ocean" has no such tonic in it for those who taste it habitually as the unfamiliar air of the forest or the hilltop.

This rule is so patent as not to need enlargement. But another, of scarcely less importance, is apt to be forgotten. Most of those who go to the country, at least a majority of those who need such recreation most, are persons who, for the greater part of the year, lead sedentary lives. Merchants, lawyers, clergymen, literary people, clerks, confined all day long to counting-room or desk, in a state of comparative physical inactivity, need to spend their vacations in a way which shall afford the greatest possible contrast to their daily manner of life. Instead of settling quietly down to the feverish dissipations of a fashionable watering-place, or the humdrum dullness of a country village, persons of this class will better find their account in a week or two of constant activity and rough out-door life. In a recent article, we gave some hints in this direction. A pedestrian tour through the White Mountains or the Blue Ridge, a tramp with gun and rod in the Adirondacks, a trip through the beautiful and too-little known valleys of the Connecticut or Housatonic, or the still more picturesque and interesting inland country of Maine and New-Brunswick, will do more for health and spirits, for mental and bodily vigor, than all the springs in the country combined.

Of course, such excursions as these are reserved only for bachelors. A man could hardly think of dragging his family on foot over the mountains or through the wilderness. But even for families, if not too large, little tours might be arranged, suited to the purse and time of each which should be productive of great pleasure and advantage. In England there is a beneficent being named COOK, of whom many of our readers have doubtless heard, and whose grateful mission it is to meet just such wants as these. Mr. COOK'S business is to provide suitable excursions for people who have not the originality, or the time, or the patience to think them out, and attend to them in person. For example, a London tradesman or attorney decides to spend his three weeks or a month in a trip on the Continent. He goes to Mr. COOK, he mentions his limit as to time and money, and selects from a long list of tours to Madrid or to Malta, to Copenhagen or to Constantinople, the one which takes his fancy. He pays a stipulated amount; he has his baggage sent for on the stipulated day, and then from the moment he gets into the railway car or the steam-boat until he returns home he has not an atom of care, or responsibility, or expense. His hotel bills are paid for him, his luggage looked after by some good-natured invisible sprite; all the trials and mishaps that vex and worry the ordinary traveler are carefully smoothed from his path. He dines at the best hotels; he sees all the places of interest; he knows what to admire and what to despise; he travels, in a word, like a Prince of fairy tale, with Mr. COOK as his tutelary genius. Is it any wonder that all traveling England gratefully puts itself under the guidance of this accomplished man, whose combinations now embrace the entire world, or that Peers and Archbishops last year, were glad to travel under his protection?

If we only had an American Cook, how much of the troubles of our tourists would be simplified. The field seems to offer a legitimate opening for American enterprise, and we trust before long to see it filled. It is the little vexations about luggage, and hotel bills, and railway time tables, that harass the tourist's mind, and make traveling so distasteful. When we shall be able to go to the Yosemite and back with no more trouble than it now takes to go to Central Park we may begin to know something of our own country.

Filled With the East Wind.

There has not yet been any regular organization against Gen. GRANT in Kentucky, and up to the present time there has been no demonstration against the Philadelphia ticket. We think that the straight-out, Bourbon, rebel Democratic vote of Kentucky is certainly and absolutely for GRANT.

Nonsensical as such a statement would be, it is not half so nonsensical as the reported remarks of Senator RICE, of Arkansas, at the Fifth Avenue Conference, viz:

"There had not yet been any regular organization against GREELEY in his State; the Republicans had held a meeting and ratified the Cincinnati ticket; and so had the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and up to the present there had been no demonstration against it. He thought the negro vote of Arkansas was certainly and absolutely for GREELEY."

This was sufficiently silly, but when Mr. HORACE WHITE said Illinois would go for GREELEY, and Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, a very ancient political fossil, declared Iowa to be doubtful, it is difficult to imagine how the listeners managed to keep their gravity. It was very unkind of Gen. BRINKERHOFF not to keep these sanguine gentlemen in countenance by claiming Ohio for GREELEY, and it was absolutely malicious in Mr. JOHN FORSYTH to speak with such doleful uncertainty of Alabama. These gentlemen had evidently not been informed that the Greeley tactics require that every State in the Union shall be claimed as dead sure for the Tammany candidate, and consequently fell lamentably short of their duty. How can they hope to meet a favorable response when they presently approach the Sage to bespeak an office, when they know that their sad lack of faith has already been compared, to their discredit, with the confident predictions of the bumptious RICE, the sanguine WHITE, and the doubting WARREN?

If "claiming" could carry a State there is not the least doubt that Mr. GREELEY would bag every one of the thirty-seven. The Philosopher is fully convinced that he is to achieve this hitherto unaccomplished feat, and nothing will awaken him from his delusion but the returns on the Fifth of November, when, like GUY FAWKES, he will find that he has been the dupe of wilier men than himself. The process by which the Tammany favorite has arrived at this satisfactory conclusion concerning his triumphant election, is exceedingly simple. One of the vainest and most credulous of men, his managers have had no difficulty in making him believe that he now has at least one-half the Republican vote, and that with the Baltimore nomination he will get the whole Democratic vote. Thereupon the veteran office-seeker, taking the latest election tables in all the States, fell to work with his pencil and was presently delighted to find that he was absolutely certain of every State in the Union.

This sort of vivacious whistling while going by the grave-yard where he is about to bury the Democratic Party, does nobody any harm, and as it amuses Mr. GREELEY, and is the last political recreation he will ever have, nobody ought to object to it. We certainly do not. If Mr. GREELEY chooses that the last hours of his political life shall be thus soothed, we hope he will be left to the undisturbed enjoyment of his castle in the air until it is blown down by the approaching November hurricane.

MINOR TOPICS.

Everybody has been afraid that the labors of the Geneva Commissioners would prove to be fruitless, but nobody expected that the Commissioners themselves would go up in the alarming manner announced by the New-York *Herald*. We are told by this enterprising journal that "all the members of the Conference have packed their valises and fled to the Valley of the Pennine Alps. There, three or four thousand *miles* above the level of the sea, cooled by the sight of old Mont Blanc," these unfortunate diplomatists are expected to compose all national differences, and "grow as amiable as turtle-doves." We fear, however, that unless natural laws are suspended for their benefit, they will hardly live long enough in the sort of atmosphere they will find in that somewhat elevated valley to accomplish this greatly-desired end.

The old, old story comes to us once more from Spain, that the war against the insurgents in Cuba is to be actively prosecuted, and speedily brought to a favorable termination for the Spaniards. In the mean time, the much-exterminated rebels appear to be imbued with new life, and are not wanting in material for continuing the struggle. Considering how often they have been "completely annihilated," it is wonderful how much vitality they are capable of developing when least expected. In spite of all the vigilant watch kept upon the coast line by gun-boats, several daring Captains have been enabled to land arms, ammunition and men; and now we hear that the steamer *Fannie* has just succeeded in running the gauntlet with a valuable cargo and a reinforcement of men. Other expeditions are said to be fitting out, but so secretly as to attract no suspicion as to their purpose or destination. On the whole it is safe to predict that the rebellious spirit in Cuba will not be crushed during the present year, the vigorous dispatch of Señor SASSET, the new Minister for the Colonies, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Some days ago we called the attention of the Commissioner of Public Works to the wretched condition of South Fifth-avenue, and we imagine he must have consulted with Mr. GREELEY on the subject, for we noticed on Saturday that with some men and horses attached to a large subsoil plow he was rapidly making that avenue more unsightly and less useful than ever. We sincerely hope that the Chappaqua farmer has not convinced the Commissioner that by sowing cobble-stones in this street it will be covered by Autumn with a good trap-block pavement. Assuming that at the best such a proceeding would be a somewhat risky experiment, we earnestly advise the Commissioner to engage a corps of pavers, and put down, in the ordinary way, a pavement long needed by traffic, and now imperatively demanded by sanitary necessities.

The acquittal of Ex-Chief MCWILLIAMS and Ex-Capt. MAHON, of the Jersey City Police force, on the charge of collusion with thieves, was a result which we were not prepared to expect from the proverbial strictness of "Jersey justice." It was shown in evidence, that the accused had acted as go-betweens for the recovery of certain bonds which had been stolen and brought to New-York, and that they had, while acting in such capacity, paid over some $1,500 as a consideration to induce the thieves to surrender their plunder. Moreover, it was established beyond a shadow of doubt that either the Chief or his subordinate officer had actually received the stolen bonds from a confederate of the man who stole them, if not from the thief himself. But, although the career of the notorious JONATHAN WILD was brought to a termination on similar testimony, to the mind of the New-Jersey juror there was not sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty. The consequence is that an excellent opportunity has been lost for making a much-needed example. MCWILLIAMS and MAHON have evidently been close students of the system which prevails in the detective department of this City; and this circumstance makes it all the more to be regretted that they have been allowed to go scot-free.

Timid people are again troubled with apprehensions concerning mad dogs. These fears are greatly intensified this year by the fervent heat, and the largely-increased number of curs found in the streets. Given the superstition that dogs go mad in hot weather only, and the fact that there have lately been several well-authenticated deaths of human beings from hydrophobia, and it is easy to account for the prevalent alarm on this subject. Even if this alarm is groundless, we venture to suggest that humanity, although mentally infirm, has rights to which those of the brutes should be subordinated. Many estimable people would be made easy in their minds by the summary removal from our midst of some thousands of the worthless curs. There are laws, we believe, by which our streets can be cleared of dogs; but if not, they should be at once provided by the Aldermen. The danger from these homeless dogs, although possibly to a great extent imaginary, is yet sufficient to justify vigorous measures for their extirpation.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARNER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Temperature.				
Degrees Fahrenheit...	74	81	83	74
Stand of Bar. in inches.	29.96	29.96	..	29.96

Hygrometer at noon, 73.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

LETTER I.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal.,
Thursday, May 30, 1872.

Eastern travelers in California, following the main arteries of communication, know but little of the interior of the country and its real resources. They seem to think, that having seen the Yosemite, the Geysers, the Almadin Mines, San Francisco, and its surroundings, they are prepared to pronounce upon the Golden State. They know next to nothing of the interior, of the mines, and of the agricultural resources of the mountains. In the glare of wealth in our cosmopolitan City of the Bay, they are apt to draw false conclusions with regard to the actual condition of our State financially, and take the liberal and profuse hospitality of the citizens of San Francisco as an evidence of the fast living and wastefulness of our whole people. There are two sides to most questions, and I propose to give a glimpse of that side which does not meet the optics of cursory travelers. "Grace Greenwood" has written many graceful letters about us, correct, so far as her observation goes, but they are like our surface-diggings in early days, when the pan or rocker yielded sufficient of the golden treasure without excessive labor, or great expense, to dazzle the eye, and to please the imagination with the thought of immense wealth, a little deeper down. We Californians are always interested in reading what our Eastern friends say of us. We are glad to have their good opinion, and have a kindly feeling toward them. In most cases they do justice to our fine climate, to the grandeur of our mountain scenery, to the vast wheat-fields they see in our valleys. But of the interior, of our mining region, and of the agricultural part which lie off the main routes of travel, and of the actual financial condition of the State they are ignorant, for they do not have the opportunity to observe them. I am a full-blooded naturalized citizen of California, and partially civilized. I crossed the Plains in 1849, and have gone through the various phases of frontier life; have grown with its growth, from mature manhood, till gray hairs begin to leave their Winter flakes upon my head. I have added my mite to build up the State, I have rejoiced in its prosperity and mourned at its misfortunes, and so long as I live I shall have a deep and abiding interest in all things which may promote the weal of my adopted home.

With a climate, which is unsurpassed by any in the world for beauty and salubrity; with a soil, than which none more prolific exists in any country; with mines that are as rich as any upon the face of the globe; with natural resources unbounded; in fact, with the elements of a nation within our boundaries, with a position for commerce fully equal if not superior to that of any nation, California is at this moment in a most anomalous position.

She is controlled and governed by high monopolies, which tend either to centralize her resources in the metropolis, to build up the city at the expense of the county, or to control not only the business of the State, but that of legislation, to prevent immigration, and thus destroy one strong motor of prosperity, which she sadly needs. During a recent visit to the Atlantic States, I heard much said of the grasping power of the railroad monopolies there. It seems to have created alarm in the minds of thinking men, who begin to consider the final result of the concentration of so much wealth thrown in the hands of a few. Here it is even worse than with you. The Central Pacific Railroad Company have acquired the monopoly of all the leading roads in the State. The result is, that their high prices of freight and fare exclude the very class of people which we most need, small farmers, to work our lands and populate the country. There is no inducement for a farmer to come to California. Take, for instance, a man with a thousand dollars, and a family of three or four children. The expense of crossing the Plains will make such a hole in his pile, (I speak in California parlance,) that little will be left to help himself with in this expensive country, on his arrival. Land speculators have absorbed a large per cent. of the best lands, who hold them at speculative prices, so that the farmer must pay from five to twenty-five dollars per acre, in coin, for any good land in an eligible situation. In Iowa, Nebraska and other frontier States, as good land as exists can be bought, still, at $1 25 per acre, in currency; the expense of reaching it is merely nominal, and the poor man can secure a good farm of 160 acres, and still have a nice sum left to begin his improvements.

So that between the high rates of fare on the railroad and the great land monopoly, no thrifty man will come to California to locate, and we need not even hope for immigration, under present circumstances. We have as rich mines as any in the world, but how are they situated? The days of surface digging are past. They principally consist, now, of quartz, or deep gravel diggings, which require large capital to work successfully. In early days a man's strength was his capital, and strong arms and good will was all that was needed to dig the surface gold. Our best mines have chiefly fallen into the hands of wealthy men of the metropolis, whose interest in developing and working them is principally for the gold they yield, which is to be used in the city, without regard to the development of new mines, and thus making the country prosperous. I find no fault with them for making their mines profitable to themselves, for without their capital the mines could not be worked. I only speak of the effect, and that there are thousands of good mines which now lie idle for want of capital to work them. Another source of regret is, that so much capital is diverted from California to mining in other States, leaving so many of our rich placers undeveloped. Californians have not quite settled down into your Eastern quiet every day habits. A good deal of the old leaven still exists in stampeding to new diggings, as they did in the palmy days of '49 and '50, and a sort of mania prevails among capitalists in San Francisco to invest money in distant mines, leaving as good or better ones at home for those they cannot oversee or direct. Hence so much of their money leaves the State, never to return. Another evil is gambling in mining stocks. These are controlled by a few men, who, like you prominent stock-brokers in New-York, raise or depress the market at will, to subserve their own private ends, leaving the great majority of operators to pay for the whistle, while the Ring pockets the profits.

We are just through an émeute of this kind, where a few have made the money, and the hundreds either are ruined or badly singed. The effect of these operations is to produce feverish and unhealthy excitement in financial matters, and is apt to induce men in the country to risk what money they have in gambling stocks, instead of seeking investment in manufactures, or in substantial mining enterprises to develop the wealth of the mines and promote the true prosperity of the State.

Some portions of the mining regions are nearly denuded of population. Towns which a few years ago were prosperous—which exhibited signs of life, animation and prosperity—are now nearly deserted. Good houses are vacant; real estate has no value. When the surface diggings were worked out, the people fled as if from a pestilence. Many left the State, others sought new localities, and their late homes became deserted and tenantless. Yet in probably a majority of these localities there are valuable and rich quartz, cement and gravel leads where capital could be profitably employed, which would yield their treasures to the world. In my own town, which is one of the most prosperous in the State, and which still maintains its old reputation for good and successful quartz mines, there are very many mines, which have been proved good, that are lying idle for want of capital to work them profitably. We have suffered, too, from the fraudulent sale of mines by soulless speculators. Eastern capitalists have been cheated so much by the misrepresentations and bad management of dishonest men that they hesitate to invest money here, and as they cannot discriminate correctly for want of proper knowledge, they naturally confound the good with the bad, and look with suspicion (and justly so) upon all mining operations. Yet there are good mines and honest men left in California, and safe investments may be made. There are other subjects in connection with the financial condition of the State which I may touch upon, provided this letter meets with your approbation. This is already long enough. My design is to show up the condition of the Golden State as it really is.

OLD BLOCK

FRANCE'S ARMY.

The Debate in the Assembly on the Reorganization.

Important Speech of President Thiers—The General Discussion—Victory of the Five Years' System—Sketches by the Times Correspondent.

Writing from Paris on June 8, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "M. THIERS made today his promised speech on the Army bill. He said he would have been glad yesterday to have spared the Assembly a further discussion; but the House having elected not then to come to a vote, the Government was bound to express its opinion. The Committee had done its duty. He did not entirely agree with its opinions, but there had been a compromise, and he thanked the Committee for the facilities it had given to a happy understanding. He also thanked Gen. TROCHU for his friendly sentiments, which he desired to reciprocate. He and M. RENDOT were the principal advisaries of the Committee. He (M. THIERS) not being a military man, must beg pardon for presuming to speak on military matters. [Laughter.] But in the course of his long career he had been constantly compelled to study those two mainsprings of the State, the finances and the army, and he was obliged to act upon his own convictions. Gen. TROCHU must excuse him for differing. France and Europe were listening to these debates, and there must be no mistake about the intentions of the country. The debate turned upon war, but he affirmed emphatically that the country desired peace. He entirely differed with those who wanted to introduce the Prussian system of recruiting into France. After Rosbach the same mania had its day, and the Great FREDERICK laughed at it. He knew perfectly well that it was not the Prussian organization, but the genius of the commander which beat the French at that time. Without any recrimination, he would attempt to explain the real cause of the French disasters. In his opinion there had been one political and three military mistakes Before July 6, 1870, nobody thought of war. A few days previous to that date Marshall LEBŒUF called upon him and said the Emperor knew he was not one of his friends, but that he relied upon his patriotism. He (M. THIERS) replied that he was not an enemy, and that if necessary liberties were granted, and if foreign policy was changed, he would not oppose him, while standing, however, aloof from his Government. A few days later he heard a talk of war. He had means of knowing that the army was not only not ready for war, but not even on a passable peace footing. He was astounded when he heard that war was to be declared. When the news came that, in spite of France's insolence, Prussia withdrew the Hohenzollern candidature in Spain, he thought peace was assured, and with tears in his eyes he supplicated the Ministers not to persevere in war policy. A week after war was declared. No such mistake was recorded in history. LOUVOIS himself could not have been ready in eight days. The Prussians, who were in great force in Treves, and who, it had been falsely said—[sensation]—were preparing to make war on France, were not ready for twenty-six days. It was not the fault of the law of 1832 if France was only able to put 250,000 men in the field. If, instead of precipitately declaring war, she had wisely negotiated, she might have had a month's time for preparation, and then might have had a million of men. The Prussian army at that time did not exceed 400,000. But the French remained for a fortnight with an army of only 250,000 on a line of fifty leagues. No wonder that it was beaten. And yet in the annals of French fighting he knew nothing more splendid than Reichshofen. [Applause.] Here was the first mistake. The army had remained twenty days in face of the enemy, without taking up a position. Then it had hesitated, it did not dare abandon Metz, and yet the right thing would have been to retire upon the Meuse. The Emperor gave up his command, and that resignation might have been a happy thing, if he had left behind him a recognized authority, but he left nothing but confusion. He (M. THIERS) had repeatedly warned the Government of the mistakes it was committing, but in vain. He altogether disagreed with M. RANDOT that France had been conquered because her army was not organized on the Prussian system. The reason was that in Berlin there was a great Minister, a great King and a great warrior, who were supported by capable men. [Long sensation.] It was not the Prussian war system, but the superior Prussian Government which had beaten France. [Renewed sensation.] He considered it insanity for France to go to war without an ally. [Sensation.] He did not understand the expression an "armed nation" in the present state of civilization. Barbarians, whose object was to carry off the cattle and women of their neighbors, were an armed nation. [Laughter.] There was nothing new in war except newly invented arms. Otherwise the maxims of CÆSAR, LIVY, FREDERICK the Great, and NAPOLEON were as true now as ever. Numbers were a delusion. The great thing was to have well-disciplined soldiers. It was impossible to make a good army by three years' service. The *cadres* could not be made in that time; non-commissioned officers could only learn their duty by long service. The value of every corps was in proportion to its duration. Men of the stamp who endured the snows of Beresina and the tropical sun of Africa could not be got without the habit of living long together. If he were free to have his own way, he would propose, not five, but eight years' service. [Sensation.] In the Army of Austerlitz, the finest the world ever saw since the time of JULIUS CÆSAR, every officer and man had been twelve years in the service. He did not conceal his opinions. He went much further than the Committee, whose recommendations by way of compromise he had determined to support, for he was not a *coup d'état* man. [Laughter.] He knew the Assembly was sovereign, but he would resist it sometimes, and their remedy was to relieve him from the burden of public business. [Sensation.] He would oppose himself to the empty phrase, the "country armed." Phrases had notoriously too much power in France. The President of the Republic concluded by reading an extract from a work of Marshal BUGEAUD, saying, "I would rather go into action with 20,000 men of six years' standing than with 150,000 tyros." M. THIERS spoke during two hours, and was applauded much more by the Right than by the Left. At the close of his speech the cheers came wholly from the Right. Gen. TROCHU, in his reply, said that M. THIERS incurred a grave responsibility by his manner of viewing the military question, and by his rejection of the sacrifice which the country was prepared to make. The vital question was not the reorganization of the army, but the reorganization of the nation and its military institutions. Gen. TROCHU advised France to sheath the sword, lighten the public burdens, and reduce the military expenses. France, in her present condition, could not make Europe believe in the reality of a menace which the proposed military force appeared to constitute. Gen. TROCHU was much cheered by the Left. The Assembly, by 462 votes against 228, rejected all the amendments proposing that the term of service should be three years.

SECOND DAY OF THE DEBATE.

In the sitting of June 10, M. de CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, in the name of the Committee, maintained the five years' clause. Mr. THIERS mounted the tribune, and his appearance was the signal of much excitement. He was evidently prepared to do battle. He said the question must be closely grappled with. The adversaries of the bill were very inconsistent. They asked for a great many soldiers, and then complained that the service would bear hard upon the people. The partisans of very great numbers had to contend against this natural objection, that the budget would never suffice to incorporate the whole contingent. The class liable to be recruited, was, speaking generally, 300,000 annually. It had been contended that this class only furnished 130,000 recruits, but he was prepared to show that the number was 164,000. Much had been said about the falling-off in France of the number of births. But it should be remembered that births were always more numerous in young nations than in those more advanced in civilization. [Sensation, and marks of astonishment.] But the compensation was this, that the mortality was greatly less. And at this moment, France, the diminished births notwithstanding, was able to furnish a larger proportion of able-bodied men than any other nation. He would return to the contingent. Though he believed it was 164,000 he would accept the figures of the Committee, and take it at 150,000. It was no easy thing to incorporate 150,000 men in the army every year. He could not follow all Gen. GUILLEMANT's calculations, for he should get confused by them; but taking round numbers he would assume that two contingents of 300,000 might be added to a permanent levy of 120,000, and that would make 420,000. This was coming very near the utmost boundaries of the budget. They had already got 420,000, and they were not prepared to pay more than 430,000. But if they adopted Gen. TROCHU's three years' service, they would have 570,000—*i. e.* 100,000 more than they were able to pay. Engineer officers might be very good calculators, but he could not accept their authority in this matter. [Agitation.]

Gen. CHARETON—And VAUBAN!

M. THIERS—I admit the authority of VAUBAN; but in this matter I have more reverence for the successors of TURENNE. To all the talk of equality he would reply that there were inequalities which must be suffered. He knew well enough that cadres could not be improvised after war broke out. There was nothing whatever new in the fatal campaign of 1870. It was not true that France had been beaten by numbers. She had been beaten by a Government which was well prepared for war, whereas she was not. [Prolonged sensation.]

A great scene here ensued. M. THIERS, in perhaps a more determined way than he has ever before done, threatened to resign. He said: "Heaven forbid that I should say anything disrespectful to the Assembly. But I must tell you frankly that I shall retire if you do not vote the five years. [Long agitation.] Every man is free to think as he likes, and it would be astonishing if I alone, with the weight of responsibility I have to endure, should not be free. You have entrusted me with the duty of providing for the security of the country. I cannot do it with means which I think insufficient. I must not be told that you will vote as you like, and that I am to remain here a slave. I shall be very sorry, but I shall resign directly if you do not vote this Bill, and vote it to-day. I hear cries of 'To-morrow;' but you are not likely to change your opinion by to-morrow." [Great sensation.]

Gens. CHARETON and GUILLEMANT withdrew their amendments, but Gen. MARTIN DES PALLIERES took up Gen. CHARETON's amendment on his own responsibility. M. GAMBETTA said a few words which were not heard, in consequence of a great tumult. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 554 to 59, and so M. THIERS remains triumphant.

Scenes in the Chamber—The Debate—M. Thiers as an Orator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 10, 1872.

M. THIERS has just written one of the finest pages of history that ever came from his pen. His remarkable speech on Saturday last was a master-piece, not only in its form, but in its effects. Considering the many divisions among the people, and the multiplicity of opinions in the Chamber, it was a real *chef d'œuvre*. With consummate skill, the President narrowed down the debate, which had been spread out in every direction by the orators who preceded him, and succeeded in disentangling the truth from the web of words and theories in which it had become bewildered and lost. He scattered to the winds the theory of "military legends" advanced by Gen. TROCHU and certainly no man was more competent to do this than the historian of the Napoleonic legend; he wound up the arguments of Col. DENFERT on "submissive obedience" by demanding "legal obedience"—or, perhaps, "lawful obedience" would be a better translation; and he was pleasantly sarcastic upon M. RANDOT, who had just quoted from his speech upon the "Phantasmagoria of Figures" in the declaration that Prussia could put in the field a million of men. It is, perhaps, pardonable, in the midst of so strong praise, to rally M. THIERS upon his amiable weakness, and his desire to show that he foresaw everything. He loves to say "I told you so from the first." But it is evident from his weak explanation, that M. THIERS was just as much deceived as to Prussia's strength as all the rest of us. None of us had fathomed the diligence of that nation, or given its statesmen credit for their patient exertions. Many years ago, M. THIERS laughed at the idea of using steam as a motive power. When a railroad was actually in operation, he denounced the idea on the ground that it would injure the vines. When there was talk of war, he laughed at the idea of Prussia's million of men. But it pleases him now to be thought foreseeing, and he claims to have been right after all, for he is ready to prove that Prussia did not have a million, but only nine hundred thousand men.

THE SPEECH.

But this is only a pleasant diversion, and, to come back to his speech, it is about the only point one cares to criticise. Although M. THIERS has many ideas which we must regard as rather out of date, his manner of putting them before the Assembly showed great skill and a spirit of progress which almost belies his ideas. The effect of this speech has been immense. In the first place he won the Assembly upon the spot, and Gen. TROCHU's amendment demanding three years' service instead of five was instantly voted down. In the second place it has removed one of the main causes for opposition among a large class of people. Although I have not M. THIERS' talent for what THACKERAY calls "the way of putting things," I will try to illustrate by an example the effect produced. For the most part—and I can speak for myself and hundreds of others—the present sympathy for the Emperor came mainly from the feeling that he was greatly maligned and that his best efforts were misrepresented. M. THIERS told the truth; he did justice to the Emperor, and at the same time he revealed new errors of his Government, which will become historical. He blamed the Emperor for giving up the command, and he acquitted him of interfering with the orders of the Generals. He denounced the policy of BAZAINE in going into Metz in pretty much the terms which I used some time ago, and by implication, without using his name, he was crushingly severe upon MACMAHON for his march to Metz, contrary to the opinion of the Emperor. It is now known that MACMAHON was deceived by the optimist dispatches of BAZAINE. The first cause of French disaster was political, and consisted in the belief that the army could be carried into the field in eight days after the declaration of war. The other causes were military, and consisted in the delay of twenty-one days while Prussia was advancing; in the foolish tactic of stretching the army out from Thionville to the Rhine, and in going into Metz after the first defeats. As for the degeneration of the French soldier, M. THIERS did not believe a word of it, for nothing in history was more brilliant than the battles of Reichschofen and Wissembourg. French soldiers of that day were equal to those of other days, but they were badly officered, and when new levies had to be made, unexpected difficulties and delays were encountered. On the other hand the Prussians had a people to deal with who were docile and submissive. At this point the Left made some disturbance, and cried out "No, no;" but prognosing the truth of the statement, the protestations turned into groans for the idea.

THE DEBATE.

It is impossible, in so compact a speech, to do justice to it in a summary, and after a word or two about the question at issue I will give the picturesque side of this debate. After Gen. TROCHU, and FARCEY, of gun-boat fame, had spoken about the "rottenness of the Imperial system and the degeneration of the French soldiers"—"of which, gentlemen," said M. THIERS, "don't you believe a word"—Gen. DUCROT entered the tribune to defend the fame of the army. Gen. TROCHU is a finished orator, and uses language an Immortal of the Academy might envy. Gen. DUCROT is eloquent but blunt, and somewhat rude in expression, yet with ideas which promptly seize the mind. DUCROT is one of the bravest soldiers of the war., and there is nothing to reproach him but one bombastic phrase when about to cross the Marne. He roused the clamors of the Left by praising the valor of the troops, and announced himself a partisan of obligatory service. The article 37 of the bill relates to the term of service, and is the soul of the law. The Committee asks for five years under the flag; the Opposition asks that this be reduced to three years. M. THIERS wished to defend the law of 1832, and pronounced strongly in its favor. He should be, he said, in favor of eight years if the Budget would permit, but on account of the expense of such a force, he had agreed to the term of five years asked by the Committee. The bill is, in fact, nothing more nor less than the Imperial law of 1868, with the addition of obligatory service and no substitutions. While believing in the law of 1832, which was sufficient for all demands, M. THIERS had given way before public opinion, and was in accord with the Committee. Gen. TROCHU argued for three years' service merely in order to reduce the army to 350,000 men, and his view was taken by M. RANDOT, an amiable judge, who quoted M. THIERS' former opinions, and upon whom the President turned his inimitable powers of raillery. These were the circumstances which brought M. THIERS into the tribune, and when attesting that M. ROUHER was right about the 21,000 cannon and the Duc D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER wrong, he apologized for not stating the truth before on the ground that it was not expedient for him to speak until the thirty-seventh article was in question.

THIERS' ORATORY.

This question is, I must confess, almost beyond my power of condensation, for every point seems to be of interest, and one is embarrassed to choose between them. But there is another side of the debate which will not fail to be interesting on your side of the Atlantic. It is not easy to say in what single thing M. THIERS' strength as an orator consists, but I imagine that one cause of his popularity is his desire to please, and to make his words clear and just and striking, while another cause is evidently found in his ability to bring a question down to its narrowest limits, and to throw out all foreign matter which seizes the heart but bewilders the mind. He has, too, a talent for raillery, which adds great interest, oftentimes shown in a phrase or a single word, and although not equal to Mr. DISRAELI in this respect, he is yet a master of piquant metaphor. The announcement on Friday evening that the President was to speak drew a large crowd to Versailles, and the galleries were filled with diplomats and Princes. The Comte DE PARIS was present, and, I am sorry to say, nearly fell asleep; but there were very few who followed his example. At 2½ o'clock M. THIERS mounted the tribune, and, according to his custom, arranged his papers on the left hand side, placed his black-bordered handkerchief upon them, drew his hands across his lips or pinched off the moisture between his thumb and finger, a common act with him, then placed both hands upon the desk and waited for silence. He was dressed in a black frock coat buttoned to the chin, and this sombre dress showed off to better advantage his small head and snow-white *toupet* curling up on each side almost like horns. After a few moments of agitation the hall became calm, and his "Messieurs," pronounced in his small, strident, falsetto voice, seemed to be a magic wand which instantly calmed his auditors. That voice is one of the most curious phenomena the tribune has ever offered. It seems a mystery whence it comes, it is so fine, penetrating and flute-like; but it produces an effect which may be likened to water falling drop by drop; at first it is almost imperceptible, but it becomes painfully distinct after a time, and really annoying to a nervous person. M. THIERS' voice does not annoy you, but it interests and astonishes. You wonder how it is possible for so small a volume of sound to penetrate the entire hall, for, indeed, it seems as if it were half whispered into the ear of every one, far or near. For more than two hours and a half the President spoke, and not a word was lost. Not once was their a cry of "louder," or a gesture to show that a word was indistinctly heard.

TACTICS OF THE TRIBUNE.

M. THIERS thoroughly understands his audience, and he speaks to them, but without forgetting that he is addressing the country as well. His means for effect are mingled with irony, with *finesse*, with good sense, with historical knowledge, with military tactics, with figures, with citations and anecdotes, with homage to LOUIS XIV., to the Revolution of '93, to BONAPARTE, to LOUIS PHILIPPE, and to many other notable men and things which belong to the domain of history. The clever orator juggles with all these things so rapidly and with so much assurance and *bonhomie* that he demolishes the arguments of his adversaries, and throws you into the midst of a chaos, from which you escape by agreeing with him for fear of worse. M. THIERS gave many historical facts which were new, and in this way carried every one with him, because, since he knew so much more than anybody else, he evidently had heavier views in reserve for an adversary.

ASHBY.

NEW-JERSEY LIBERALS.

Sketches of the Prominent Members of the State Sorehead Convention.

The New-Jersey Liberal Republican Convention, held at Newark on Thursday last, is characterized by the Greeley journals as "eminently respectable and influential," although not "so largely attended as was hoped for." Of the participants, Gen. KILPATRICK and J. M. SCOVEL are well known to our readers as disappointed politicians—the former in failing to secure the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Jersey last Fall; the latter as having forfeited the trust of his party since his betrayal of them when Senator from Camden County. Of the other gentlemen whose names appear in the proceedings, a New-Jersey correspondent sends us the following information:

F. H. SNYDER, of Jersey City, who called the Convention to order, was an unsuccessful applicant for a detective position under the U. S. Collector of Revenue; Judge GALE, of Rahway, the presiding officer, is a New-York lawyer, who for a while filled a Judgeship in a Western Territory; J. R. FREESE, of Trenton, who did most of the talking, has been for years an applicant for the public printing, and last Winter was given a portion of it, but the Republican Legislature failing to appropriate for it, he is now on the other side; J. L. SWAYZE, of Sussex, has been for years wavering, and would have been a straight-out Democrat this Fall but for the Greeley movement; M. F. MOUNT, of Mercer County, was formerly a Republican Inspector of the State Prison, and an unsuccessful candidate for a clerkship, but another man was selected in his place for both positions; Messrs. LANE and BODEN, of Passaic, are ex-revenue officers, in whose places better men were appointed; F. S. MCNEELEY, of Trenton, was Assistant Postmaster under BUCHANAN, and Postmaster under JOHNSON, and removed by President GRANT; JOHN BOYLAN, of Newark, was contractor for the clothing of the New-York Militia during the war, and was appointed by Gov. FENTON, who influences his vote; I. F. GERRY, of East Orange, is a rabid temperance man, whose influence is very limited; Rev. OSCAR CLUTE, of Vineland, is of the Woodhull-Claflin school of reformers; JOHN RYLE, of Paterson, was elected Mayor of that city two years since, by the Democrats; M. MIDDLETON, of Ocean, has always been a strong Democrat; C. E. LYNCH, of Atlantic (?) is a law-student in SCOVEL's office, at Camden; ADDIS HAYS keeps a small drug-store at Burlington; Major SAWYER, of Cape May, was recently removed from the office of Superintendent of the Life-saving Stations for inattention; JOEL KIRKBRIDE, of Camden, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Sheriff last Fall; JACOB W. STARR is under indictment for libel in the same county; Messrs. MITCHELL, of Cumberland, and ALLEN, of Hunterdon, are young lawyers of limited influence. The other gentlemen are unknown to fame, having never been before the public except as disappointed seekers after office.

Gen. KILPATRICK, who, in a speech last Fall, said he doubted if there was an honest Democrat living, now calls upon the "honest Democrats" to unite with the Liberals to defeat GRANT.

The entire affair was a first-class farce, the whole number present not exceeding fifty, some of whom will recant before November.

Can Truth Outlast Four Years?

In 1868 HORACE GREELEY delivered a lecture at Montreal and received distinguished honors at the hands of the Canadians. In the course of a speech made at a banquet tendered him by the city authorities, Mr. GREELEY said:

"Mr. WEBSTER was not only a gentleman, but he had the elements of moral greatness, and he had faults as well. He failed only in one respect, and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President and I don't. [Cheers and laughter.] But for that one misfortune he would have been the greatest man America ever produced. We have seen our greatest man, Mr. CHASE, making the same blunder. I have seen men who had the disease early and died of it at a very old age. [Laughter.] Gen. LEWIS CASS died at about eighty-two, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No one ever escapes who catches the disease; he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a reader and an observer at an early age, I saw how it poisoned and paralyzed the very best of our public men, and I have carefully avoided it. It was easy then to speak for truth and justice when they needed an advocate, when those who threatened could execute no vengeance that you dreaded. So, then, I think you are happy in that respect, if in no other, for none of you in Canada expect to become the sovereign of your country. [Cheers and laughter.] That enables you to have a purer Press and more fearless public men than perhaps you would otherwise have. We, at least, in our day, have a President elect who did not try to be President. He was elected mainly on that account. [Renewed laughter.] Let a public man honestly go forward, saying what he believes to be just, doing what he thinks is right, and though he may not probably be President, he can enjoy a very large measure of freedom of opinion, as well as freedom of action, [hear, hear!] though freedom of opinion is the very last thing that a free people are disposed to concede to their public men."

HORACE GREELEY, in his Trumbull County (Ohio) speech, last Fall, said: "If the Democratic Party were called upon to decide between GRANT and myself, I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects."

A Card from the Greek Consul.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have reproduced in your columns, three week ago, a paragraph on the alleged shipment of criminals from Greece to the United States, I hope you will do me the favor, in justice to Greece, to publish the official denial, which I have received from the Greek Government today, as follows:

ATHENS, Greece, June 21, 1872.

To Botassi, Consel Greece, New-York:

Report No. 168 received. The news of sending criminals to the United States, is an odious and absurd falsehood.

BULGARIS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

D. N. BOTASSI, Greek Consul.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 22, 1872.

INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Continued from First Page.

Tribunal, the British agent will be directed to present a statement to the following effect:

"Her Majesty's Government regret to be under the necessity of informing the arbitrators that the difference between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, referred to in the note which accompanied the presentation of the British counter case on the 15th of April last, has not yet been removed. Her Majesty's Government have however, been engaged in negotiations with the Government of the United States, which have continued down to the present time for the solution of the difficulty which has thus arisen, and they do not abandon the hold the hope that if further time were given for that purpose such a solution might be found practicable under these circumstances. The course which Her Majesty's Government would respectfully request the tribunal to take is to adjourn the present meeting for such a period as may enable a supplementary convention to be still concluded and ratified between the high contracting parties. In the meantime, the high contracting parties not being in accord as to the subject matter of the reference to arbitration, Her Majesty's Government regret to find themselves unable to deliver the written argument which their agent is directed to put in under the fifth article of the treaty, although that argument has been duly prepared and is in the hands of their agent, or to take any other steps at the present time. In the intended arbitration it will, of course, be understood by the Tribunal that Her Majesty's Government, while they would consider the Tribunal to have full power to proceed at the end of the period of adjournment, if the difference between the high contracting parties should then have been removed, notwithstanding the non-delivery on this day of the argument by the British agent, continue, while requesting this adjournment, to reserve all her Majesty's right, in the event of an agreement not being finally arrived at, in the same manner as was expressed in a note which accompanied the British counter case.

Gen. SCHENCK telegraphed to Secretary FISH, June 11. "I have acknowledged Lord GRANVILLE's note, telegraphed you this morning, saying I have transmitted it to my Government at Washington, where I have no doubt it will be received and considered in the same friendly spirit in which it is intended, and as a sincere effort, yet to preserve the treaty between the two Governments."

ANOTHER FRIENDLY NOTE.

Gen. SCHENCK telegraphs to Secretary FISH June 12: I have this moment received another long communication from Lord GRANVILLE. It is in a friendly spirit. He recapitulates the history of the negotiation for a supplementary article and then proceeds as follows: Her Majesty's Government believes, therefore, that they have met all the objections so far as they have been informed of them, which have been from time to time advanced to the suggestions which they have made, and that this recapitulation of the negotiations shows that unless her Majesty's Government have erred in this view of the probable intention of the Senate, the two Governments are substantially agreed, or that, if there is any difference between them in principle, it is reduced to the smallest proportions. On the other hand, the objections which Her Majesty's Government entertain, and have expressed to the language of the amendments made by the Senate, are founded upon reasons to which they attach the greatest importance, though they think it possible that the Senate did not intend to use that language in the sense which, according to the views of Her Majesty's Government, the words properly bear. The Government of the United States have stated in the telegraphic message from Mr. FISH to which I have already referred, that there are some cases not provided for in the words suggested by Her Majesty's Government on the 30th of May. If the Government of the the United States are of opinion that these cases are not covered by the last proposed form of article and will state what are the cases in question. Her Majesty's Government cannot but think that the two Governments might probably agree upon a form of words which would meet them without being open to the objection which they have felt to the wording of the article as proposed by the Senate. Her Majesty's Government have never put forward their words as an ultimatum, and they will be willing to consider at the proper time other words. If an adjustment is agreed upon I shall make no reply at present to this communication, not having from you any answer to or comment on Lord GRANVILLE's note of the 10th telegraphed yesterday morning. Have sent DAVIS copies of all notes and telegrams. He goes to Geneva to-morrow."

Secretary FISH telegraphed to Gen. SCHENCK, June 14: "Telegram of 11th received in New-York. It is much to be hoped that the British Government will authorize the filing of their argument on the 15th and let the treaty requirements be fulfilled, and thereafter make their motion to adjourn.

The above completes the history of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington, which falls by the recent decision of the Tribunal excluding the claims for indirect damages

GENEVA.

The Board Still Absent—An Amicable Adjustment Still Looked For.

GENEVA, June 23.—All the Commissioners on the Board of Arbitration are still absent except Messrs. DAVIS and CUSHING, of the American representatives. Nothing has transpired to weaken the hopes entertained for an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

WASHINGTON.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A monster mass-meeting has been arranged here for next Tuesday evening to ratify the nomination of GRANT and WILSON. The speeches will be out of doors in front of the City Hall, where a large platform has been erected. Decorations, music, fireworks and torchlight processions are part of the programme. A large number of prominent speakers have been invited, but the list which will be secured to speak when the night arrives is not yet complete. One of the greatest political meetings ever held here is betokened.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Gaspe mail steamer *Pictou*, of St. John's, N. F., was lost off St. Peter's June 21.

PATRICK MORRISSEY, aged twenty-eight, while intoxicated stabbed his mother with a carving-knife in Buffalo, yesterday afternoon, killing her instantly.

The failure of NICHOLAS LASCO, importer of coffee and Spanish-American produce, for three-quarters of a million of dollars, is announced in San Francisco. The amount of his assets have not yet been made public.

A Georgia paper narrates that Mrs. M. R. ROGERS, of Macon, was thrown into convulsions, a few days ago, from the bite of a cat, but was finally relieved by medical skill. The cat died in fifteen minutes after the occurrence.

Trouble is feared between Costa Rica and the United States in consequence of the Government of that country demanding dues from HOLLENBECK's steamer which is flying the American flag, as it belongs to the Surveying Expedition.

Rev. WILLIAM H. BESSOM is endeavoring, in the Superior Civil Court at Boston, to recover from the North Chelsea Evangelical Society the sum of $150, being the amount alleged to be due for unpaid salary. His contract was for a year, at $600, and he was dismissed at the end of nine months.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has held in a case brought before it that a married woman has the right to make a will under an ante-nuptial contract between herself and husband, without any restriction by the act of Assembly of 1842 (called the "Married Woman's act") as to the mode and ceremony of execution.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company cannot be held to have contracted to pay the dividend on the State's preferred stock in coin, but must, on the contrary, be considered to have bound itself only to pay these dividends in such currency as was a legal-tender at the time when the dividends accrued.

There is a singularly sad poisoning case on trial in Maryland. A woman, outraged by her husband's attentions to another, had on many occasions prophecied an early death for herself, and the defense attempts to show that she threatened suicide and carried her threat into execution. One month before her decease she purchased white cambric and had it made into grave clothes for herself; but her conduct when taken sick seems to negative the theory that she poisoned herself. She prayed earnestly for life, and expressed the greatest regret at parting with her children. With her latest breath she charged her husband with having mixed poison with the salts which she had taken.

Land Swindle in Jersey.

It is stated that several farmers have been swindled out of sums ranging from $200 to $2,000 each, by a man named G. PRICE, who has, it is alleged, made a practice of selling lots on the New-Jersey Central tract, near Communipaw, claiming them for his own. He had exhibited a forged certificate of search, appended to which was the name of Mr. KENNEDY, the County Clerk. It is stated that PRICE has realized $75,000 by the fraud, but the names of his victims are not given.

Death of an Assistant Alderman.

Assistant Alderman CHARLES P. HARTT, aged fifty-four, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 19 Fifth-avenue. The deceased was in good health on Saturday afternoon, and during the evening took a long walk in Central Park. He was taken sick shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and expired before medical aid arrived. Mr. HARTT was a native of Troy, and leaves a widow, but no children. He was Treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and was formerly cashier of the Second National Bank, of this City. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest in the case. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Its Progress—The New-York Pier—Effects of the Compressed Air on the Workmen.

The reports of the Executive Committee, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the New-York Bridge Company show the receipts up to April 30 to have been $2,923,624 26, for capital stock paid in, rent, material sold, interest on deposits, wharfage, and on sale of New-York City bonds. The expenditures were, up to that time, $2,905,389 49, for engineering, rent, materials, construction, labor, land, tools, bonds, &c., leaving a balance of $18,234 77. The tower on the Brooklyn side is now 100 feet above high water, being within 20 feet of the roadway. On the New-York side the tower, which was begun April 4, 1871, is only 4 feet above high water, yet the masonry in the foundation equals the entire visible part of the Brooklyn tower, work having been steadily pushed on during the winter. Over 13,075 cubic yards of masonry have been laid on this side. The borings on this side showed a difference in the level of the bed rock of 12 feet, the boring of the least depth touching rock at 80 feet below high water and the deepest at 92 feet.

The strata consisted in the main of a black mud deposit of twelve feet, followed by a layer of coarse sand of six feet, which overlaid a gravel bed of the same thickness. Beneath the gravel appeared a very heavy deposit of quicksand, varying from fifteen to twenty feet, according to locality, and abounding with boulders in its lower portion. The New-York caisson covers 17,544 square feet, and about 150 men were employed in it. It was sunk on an average six inches a day, and bottom reached May 18, the lower edge being seventy-eight feet below high water.

The descriptions of the machinery used, the manner of working, &c., are similar to those of the Brooklyn pier, and need not be recapitulated. An interesting portion of the report is that which speaks of the effects of the compressed air on the workmen in the caisson.

"These were not so serious as first anticipated. The few cases of death that occurred could in but two instances be charged to the effects of the pressure. As the latter increased, the working hours below were gradually reduced from four hours to two hours, twice a day, at thirty-five pounds. It is true that scarcely any man escaped without being somewhat affected by intense pain in his limbs or bones, or by a temporary paralysis of arms and legs, but they all got over it, either by suffering for a few days outside or by applying the heroic mode of returning into the caisson at once, as soon as the pains manifested themselves. The shortening of the hours of labor produced the best results in keeping the men in good condition, but even this was not necessary for all constitutions, because some could remain below with impunity for six hours at the highest pressure. After the locks were passed the men had their choice of coming up either by an elevator or by circular stairs. During the Winter months all tendency to congestion of the lungs, owing to the sudden change of temperature in coming out of the locks, was controlled by means of steam-coils in the latter, so arranged as to warm the air when coming out of the lock and to cool it when passing in.

The general condition of the air below was very pure, due to the absence of candles, and illumination by gas alone. Mr. Collingwood found that as the pressure increased the gas-burners gave more light, and at thirty-five pounds a one-foot burner gave as much light as a four-foot burner outside. We therefore had a maximum production of light with a minimum production of irrespirable gases."

Chief Engineer ROEBLING recommends the early acquisition of the ground required for the anchorages, each of which will require as much masonry as the tower, although less costly.

THE WEATHER.

The Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23—7 P. M.—The barometer has fallen from the Gulf and South and Middle States, crossing to the lakes, being lowest over Dakota, and highest over southern lake Michigan. Clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh and occasional brisk easterly to southerly winds are now prevailing north-west of the Ohio Valley, with areas of light rain over Minnesota. Clear and partly cloudy weather and light to fresh winds over the New-England and Middle States. Cloudy and partly cloudy weather and areas of rain over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds. Clear weather at Portland, Oregon; cloudy at San Francisco.

The rivers have fallen at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cairo, St. Louis, and Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

Diminishing pressure, light to fresh, and occasional brisk easterly to southerly winds northward of the Ohio Valley, with areas of rain and partly cloudy weather over the upper lake region. Cloudy weather, areas of rain and light to fresh winds for the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Increasing cloudiness, areas of rain and light to fresh easterly to southerly winds for the New England and Middle States.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator D. P. WOOD has signed a call for a meeting to organize a Grant and Wilson Club.

Hon. WM. E. NIBLACK, of the First District of Indiana, has been nominated for re-election to Congress.

The New-Hampshire Temperance Reform State Committee has nominated an electoral ticket.

Gen. WM. TERRY has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Ninth District of Virginia.

There is no opposition to the renomination of Congressman J. ALLEN BARBER, of the Wisconsin Third District.

Hon. FRANK HEREFORD has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the Third District of West Virginia.

An Alabama correspondent expresses the firm belief that GREELEY will not receive the votes of as many colored men as SEYMOUR got.

That "large" and "enthusiastic" Greeley meeting (*vide Tribune*) in Warwick, Orange County, closed up with cheers for GRANT and WILSON.

Gen. GREEN B. RAUM has been nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Republican Convention for the Nineteenth District of Illinois.

Hon. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS has been chosen as the Republican candidate for elector at large in North Carolina, in the place of Hon. THOMAS SETTLE, resigned.

The Democrats of Tennessee will hold a State Convention in Nashville, on Wednesday, August 21, to nominate an additional candidate for Congressman-at-large, and one for Presidential election.

THOMAS B. BRYAN is mentioned for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Illinois; J. D. WARD in the second, and CHARLES B. FARWELL, present member from the old First, in the Third.

Hon. FRANKLIN CORWIN is the Republican nominee for Congress in the Seventh District of Illinois. Some years ago he was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, and served with distinction.

The Wayne County (Mich.) Democratic County Convention broke up in a violent row between the Greeleyites and the Old Hunkers, over the adoption of a platform, the Committee having reported an anti-Greeley one.

E. W. KEYES, Chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Committee, is a candidate for the nomination to Congress in the First District of his State, in opposition to Hon. E. W. HAZELTON, the present incumbent.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has ascertained that an accurate census of the Liberal Republican Party of Illinois shows that it is composed of HORACE WHITE, JESSIE K. DUBOIS, and an undivided half of JOHN M. PALMER.

Hon. JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of the Wisconsin Seventh District, finds several contestants for the Republican nomination for Congress in his district, including William T. Price, John Comstock, J. G. Thorp, Angus Cameron and H. C. Hixon.

The Providence *Journal* intimates that, in its opinion, "an outside delegate to a bolting conference from an unauthorized convention that represents nobody but its own members, and not much more than half of them," must be a very lonesome individual.

It is reported that Hon. WASHINGTON DE PAUW, whom the Democrats of Indiana nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, apparently because he is "the wealthiest man in the State," has decided to decline the dubious and certainly expensive honor.

A North Carolina Greeleyite, presiding over a county Convention the other day, expressed the opinion that "treason is the crime of a gentleman after all." And then he went on to speak about the "gentility" and the "moral dignity" of the Southern traitors.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* says that a painful, but well authenticated, report reaches it that the candidate for Vice-President on the Greeley ticket has once more abandoned his total abstinence, and is in imminent danger of again indulging in buttered watermelon as soon as the season fairly opens.

A Fredonia correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* writes of old Chautauqua thus: "The prospect in this country is good for an old-fashioned Republican victory. Very little impression has been made upon the solid ranks of the party by the absurd Cincinnati nomination. The principal spouters in favor of that concern are Democrats of the smallest calibre set on for the purpose, the more intelligent keeping well in the back-ground and quite mum for the present, hoping something will turn up to relieve them from the nauseous dose."

MATILDA HERON.

Her Object in Visiting California—The Story of Her Marriage With Harry Byrne.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 16.

On the 7th of March last the *Chronicle* printed the history of the romantic love-match made years ago between the great actress, MATILDA HERON, and the late HARRY BYRNE. That publication created the greatest interest throughout the country, being copied in hundreds of Eastern newspapers, and eliciting a world of comment wherever the fame of the woman had preceded. The publication and the interest excited thereby determined Miss HERON to come to San Francisco and assert her rights as the widow of Mr. BYRNE. Rumor had assigned a humiliating reason for her separation from him, and it was to remove the impression thus created that she came here. Miss HERON has been here several weeks, and is living quietly with her brother-in-law—Dr. P. J. REILLEY, of Oakland. Yesterday she was in the city, and occupied rooms at the Occidental. Anxious to learn as much of her romantic history as she felt willing to give, a *Chronicle* reporter called in the morning and sent up his card. The servant returned with a cordial message requesting the reporter to walk up into the dining-room—Miss HERON was at breakfast. As he advanced to the table the great actress half arose, and, with a welcoming shake of the hand, motioned to a seat beside her.

In reply to a question about her marriage with HERRY BYRNE, Miss HERON replied that the newspapers had all mistaken her position, and had partially erred in stating her object in coming here. "I married Mr. BYRNE nearly twenty years ago," she said, "and with the exception of a short interval have ever since regarded myself as his wife. It is also true that I married ROBERT STOEPEL, but it was done under a misapprehension of facts, which I will explain in good time. But another thing is true, too—and that is that HARRY BYRNE looked upon me as his lawful wife until his dying day. That fact I can prove."

REPORTER—Then if you can explain your marriage to STOEPEL you will have no trouble in breaking the will?

"Break the will! Why, what are you talking about? I don't want to break the will, although I know it was fraudulent (with great emotion.) I love the memory of HARRY BYRNE as dearly as I love the memory of my mother. I would not touch one cent of his unless he gave it to me himself. But my honor, which has been assailed, I will defend, aye, by the loud thunder, I will defend even with my life."

As she said this, Miss HERON fairly shook with emotion, and something of the old fire shone in her blazing black eyes. "And I feel, Sir," she continued, "that if the noble fellow to whom I gave my whole heart could arise in his coffin in that vault at Lone Mountain and hear my words! he would shout, Bravo, MATILDA, bravo! God bless him! He was as careful of my good name as a mother is of her child. They say that when he came East he spent but one day in my company. That is false. He spent several weeks at the house of my father, in Philadelphia, and we were on the best of terms.

REPORTER—Then why did you separate?

Miss HERON, (with a shrug)—Ah, that will all come out in good time. It was nothing disgraceful to either of us, though—I will say that—and the proof is that on my visit here in 1866, fifteen years after my marriage, we were together much of the time, and he treated me as kindly as it was in his noble heart to do. I will give you one instance to prove how he then regarded me. I owned a lot here, worth about $2,000, which Judge FREELON having had an offer for, advised me to sell. The papers were drawn up, and I went to HARRY's office to sign the papers. He was obliged to sign, too. When he had finished, I took up the pen and wrote "MATILDA HERON," and then said, "HERRY, is this enough, or must I put another name? What shall I write—STOEPEL?" "No," he answered; 'BYRNE; that's your name; you are my wife, are you not?" Remember this was only six years ago."

REPORTER—But, Miss HERON, where was STOEPEL all this time? Were you not his wife, too?

Miss HERON—Yes, but as I said by a misapprehension. When I learned from Mr. BYRNE that he still loved me, that he still looked upon me as his wife, I suffered terrible agony. I thought he had long before procured a divorce, and when I learned that he had never thought of such a thing I knew not what to do. He said, "TILLY, stay here with me. Your marriage with STOEPEL is null and void. There is no need of going East on his account. You are my wife, and no legal power shall separate us." I told him that my little child was with STOEPEL, and I could not leave it. But I told him that if I could not live with him I would not live with STOEPEL, and (with great emphasis) I never after that did. I went directly to the East, and honestly and frankly told STOEPEL my situation. Contrary to my expectation he took the matter quite coolly, only stipulating that as a condition of peaceable separation he should have half of my property, which was then considerable. I at first refused; but afterward finding that he was about to begin suit in the New-York Courts, and fearing this might bring me trouble, I deeded over every dollar I had in the world to him, and took the darling little child that now sits beside me.

REPORTER—Bought her?

Miss HERON—Yes, absolutely bought her. (With much bitterness.) Oh, STOEPEL is a noble specimen of a man! I wish the world had more of them.

REPORTER—It seems to me you did a foolish thing to impoverish yourself for such a man as he.

Miss HERON—Of course I did, but it's my nature. Mr. ——, my friends tell me that I'm a perfect child; (hastily) not childish, but childlike, and I'm beginning to believe it. God knows I've had my share of trouble, with all the adulation that has been mine. I would gladly give all the fame the world ever bestowed upon me for one short hour of unalloyed happiness. They have tried to make me out insane. Failing in that, they sought to injure my character, and leveled the shafts of slander at me wherever I went. [Earnestly; her great black eyes flashing.] I will tell you one thing—if ever I had a tendency toward insanity, the cruel efforts of my enemies to injure my character very quickly called my reason back to its throne. If insanity consists in hurling one's scorn at those who aim their blows at female virtue, then am I truly insane. Do you know that there are people in this world whose meanness of soul is so great that they grovel in the dirt for daily food; who never look upon a woman but with an impure thought, and whose daily life is made up of sneers and jibes at the sex? [With tears in her eyes.] If she be a woman like me—one whose whole life has been the property of the public, but whose very years should now be her safeguard, she is all the more choice a morsel to roll around their slanderous tongues. It is from their venom that I am now here to defend and vindicate myself—not to get HARRY BYRNE's money. [With a bitter smile.] You may print that in your paper, instead of the fact that my hair is gray.

REPORTER—How long have you been in California on this visit, Miss HERON?

Miss HERON—Only a few weeks. I have been in Oakland nearly all the time. I have been twice to the vault where HENRY's remains are deposited, but the trial was so great each time that I haven't returned there since. Poor fellow! He looks as natural as he lies in his coffin as he did the last time I saw him. The first time I went I fainted dead away. I had to mount up several steps to reach the casket, and when my eyes fell on the beloved face—so beautiful even in death—I gave a scream and fell backward into the arms of the "janitor" and the driver who accompanied me. For several days I did not venture out, being confined to the house from the effect of the shock my nervous system sustained at that time.

REPORTER—Shall you appear on the stage while here?

Miss HERON—That I cannot say. I hope to. Just now I am busy preparing a history of my connection with HARRY BYRNE, which I design publishing, together with the correspondence that passed between us. In that all that may now seem mystery will be fully revealed, and the public will have no cause to point the finger of scorn at either MATILDA HERON or HARRY BYRNE. Their lives were pure but unfortunate, and their love as true as steel. The cause of their separation before the world I will never reveal until I publish it. My letters and his, now in possession of my counsel, explain all.

During all this conversation Miss HERON's little daughter sat by her side. Breakfast had been over an hour, but she still sat by her mother's side, listening to her intently. Miss HERON seems devotedly attached to the little one, and never suffers her to leave her side.

Sunday Night Assaults.

At a late hour last night, JOHN PERRY and CHRISTIE WALSH, both of whom reside in the same house in Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, quarreled, and WALSH struck PERRY on the head with a cart-rung, inflicting a dangerous wound. WALSH was arrested, and PERRY was taken to his home.

At midnight MICHAEL TORBEY, who keeps a grocery-store at No. 54 Cherry-street, quarreled with SARAH NIVELT, residing at No. 54 Cherry-street, and threw her from the door of his store to the sidewalk. In the fall the woman sustained serious injuries. TORBEY was arrested and locked up at the Eldridge-street Police Station.

At an early hour this morning, JOSEPH REAL, aged fourteen years, was badly cut on the right knee by a bottle thrown at him by another boy named JACOB GOLDSTEIN. He was attended by Dr. ORTON and taken to Park Hospital.

The Boatmen at St. John—Fulton's Boat Injured.

From the Boston Transcript, June 22.

The new boat built by ELLIOTT, of New-York, for ROBERT FULTON, of St. John, N. B., has been destroyed on its passage from New-York to St. John. It appears that the steamer on which the boat had been placed, while proceeding from New-York down the Sound, was run into by a schooner and very seriously injured, FULTON's boat being crushed beyond hope of repair. Mr. ELLIOTT, the builder, attempted to repair it, but, we understand, with very little success. Mr. ELIJAH ROSS, one of the Paris crew, on behalf of FULTON's backers, left St. John for New-York to buy or borrow a boat if possible. He has letters of introduction to the leading builders, to the President of the Atalanta Club, and he has instructions, should he fail in New-York, to go as far as Pittsburg and get one of HENRY COULTER's boats. No further particulars were given, but it is supposed that the boat, built for the Bowdoin College crew, was on board also, and suffered the same fate. This misfortune is, on every account, greatly to be regretted.

The proposed scull match between FULTON and BROWN has been postponed for ten days from July 3. BROWN's committee kindly consented to the proposal made in consequence of the mishap experienced on Long Island Sound. They also generously offered FULTON's committee the choice of BROWN's London and New-York built boats. FULTON and BRAYLEY have been rowing at Digby, and FULTON pronounces it the best sheet of water, with one exception, that he ever rowed upon. He is in excellent health and spirits, and promises to be in first-rate condition before the 10th of July, the time set for the race with BROWN.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.
The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion.
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

No family should leave their house for the Summer without protecting it with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Ten years' experience. Never fails, whether the family is present or absent.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.
—*Advertisement.*

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to either children or adults at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $39, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 912 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—EDWARDS.—On Wednesday, June 19, at the old homestead, in Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., by Rev. Geo. A. Howard, D. D., of Catskill, HENRY FOSTER, M. D., of Clifton Springs, to MARY E., daughter of Wm. W. Edwards, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

JAMES—THOMPSON.—In the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N.J., June 19, by Rev. J. A. Liggett, assisted by Rev. David M. James, of Bath, Penn., and Rev. C. H. Edgar, DD., of Easton, Penn., HIRAM H. JAMES, M.D., to FANNIE B., daughter of the late Jonathan Thompson, both of Rahway, N.J.

SCOTT—CRANCH.—On Thursday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, West New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Col. HENRY BRUCE SCOTT, of Burlington, Iowa, to LEONORA, daughter of Christopher P. and Mrs. Elizabeth De Wint Cranch.

DIED.

BARRATT.—On Saturday, June 22, WALTER ALEXANDER, infant son of Oliver and Fannie Barratt, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 50 Perry-st., on Tuesday, June 25, at 12½ o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Saturday, June 22, ANDREW T. BENNETT, aged 31 years 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 179 6th-av., this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

BURT.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, 22d inst., MARY SEARS, wife of James Burt, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, W. A. Gellatly, Llewellyn Park, Orange, on Tuesday, 25th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at North Orange Depot to meet the train which leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2½ P. M.

BURT.—On Sunday, June 23, WM. C. BURT, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 104 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BURNELL.—On Saturday, June 22, BENJAMIN BURNELL, aged 60 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 431 West 33d-st., on Monday, June 24, at 2 P. M.

GRISWOLD.—At Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., June 21, KATE MOWRY, daughter of the late Wm. F. and Sarah N. Griswold, and granddaughter of Gov. Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.

The remains will be taken to Old Lyme, Conn., for interment on the 24th inst.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, 22d inst., at the residence of her son, A. Foster Higgins, Perth Amboy, N. J., MRS. LUCY R. HIGGINS, formerly of Macon, Ga.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at 3½ P. M., from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy. Boat connecting with Staten Island Railroad leaves foot Whitehall-st. at 1 P. M., returning leaves Perth Amboy at 5½ and 6¼ P. M.

HARTT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., of disease of the heart, in the 55th year of his age, Treasurer of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Rev. Dr. Booth's Church, corner 10th-st. and University-place, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

MANZANEDO.—At Richfield Springs, June 23, JUAN MANZANEDO, son of Jose Manzanedo, of Staten Island, aged 17 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OLIVER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, June 23, 1872, EDWIN G. OLIVER, only son of George and Sarah Jane Oliver, aged 22 years, 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, 3d-st., near Jersey-avenue, this, Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PATTISON.—On Saturday, after a short illness, ALEXIS, infant son of J. N. and Adelaide Pattison.

Funeral Monday, 3 P. M., from the residence of his grandparents, No. 26 West 50th-st.

ROSE.—On Friday morning, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert Fash, ROBERT D. ROSE, of consumption, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

ROBESON.—In Philadelphia, Saturday, June 22, of cholera infantum, WILLIAM MARTIN, youngest son of Daniel S. and Jennie C. Robeson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

Interment at Hazlewood Cemetery, Rahway, N. J., Tuesday, June 25, at 11½ A. M. Carriages in waiting upon arrival of train leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 10 A. M.

TODD.—On Saturday, the 22d, ELIZABETH, aged 23 years, 10 months and 20 days, second daughter of David Todd, Esq.

Funeral service to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, at the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, East 40th-st.

TUTTLE.—On Saturday, June 22, MERRITT TUTTLE, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Palisade-av., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, at 1½ P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Seventh day evening, (Saturday, June 22), PHEBE C., relict of the late Stephen Underhill, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Friends' Meeting-house, Brooklyn, Schermerhorn-st., near Smith, on Second-day, (Monday, June 24,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ANY BUSINESS FIRM HAVING ANY of the following numbers of "BALLARD'S MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' REFERENCE GUIDE," will further the ends of justice and be paid a suitable reward by informing us of the fact.
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Vol. XX.—Nos. 526, 541, 544, 548, 549, 558, 568, 569.

OFFICE OF BALLARD'S MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' REFERENCE GUIDE, BROADWAY AND READE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1872.
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have concluded arrangements for the consolidation of our Agency with the Agency of MCKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., at Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st., and that our senior Mr. BALLARD will receive and respond to communications from our subscribers at that office on and after the 13th inst.
All our influence and facilities will be at once transferred to the new organization, and the reference-book thereafter (which will be that furnished to our subscribers) will be based on the information possessed by both establishments; this will insure a work which for fullness and accuracy may challenge competition.
L. BALLARD & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee will meet at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, to revise and correct the roll of the Association, on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 24 and 25. Session from 8 till 10.
J. M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

AN ELEVENTH WARD WORKINGMEN'S GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB was organized last Friday evening at No. 36 Avenue D. ROBERT V. MACKEY, President.
JAMES R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, June 22, WILLIAM KENNELLY, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of S. H. OLIN, Esq., referee, sold two lots situate on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-second-street, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, one for $2,050, and the other for $2,000; both purchased by THOMAS LAMB, plaintiff in the lawsuit. The legal proceedings covered two additional lots adjoining above, but a sufficient sum having been realized from the sale of the two mentioned to clear off incumbrance, the others were withdrawn.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The principal public sales of City real estate, made at the Exchange during the past week, and in fact the only one of importance, was that effected by B. P. FAIRCHILD, on Tuesday, June 18, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, on that day disposed of four full lots, situate on the north side of East Sixty-ninth-street, ninety-five feet west of Madison-avenue, for $91,500 in the aggregate. The total value of City property sold at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, June 22, is $155,250 as against the sum of $112,757, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, June 15. As is always the case at this season of the year, nearly all the sales made are of a legal character, but even in this respect after the present week the auction business will probably be dull until Autumn. In the way of private sales the market continues strong and active, and from day to day transactions of importance are reported. The indications for a fair business during the entire Summer are favorable, and an unusual degree of activity in the Fall is predicted.

In suburban auctions, we are again enabled to report a successful week, nearly all those projected having been carried through with most satisfactory results. The total value of country real estate reported sold during the week up to Friday night, June 21, amounts to $372,617, a very large aggregate. The total sales for the previous week amounted to $378,672. During the week the following transactions have been made: Monday, June 17, sale of ninety-eight lots and gores at Jamaica, Long Island, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., for $18,700; same day, sale of house and 150 lots at Scotch Plains, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., for $12,152 50; same day, sale at Exchange of one lot, located at Newtown, Long Island, by JAMES M. MILLER, for $190. Tuesday, June 18, sale of ninety-five lots at Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., by LEWIS E. WOOD, for $61,000. Same day, sale of two houses and 100 lots, at Whitestone, Long Island, by JOHNSON, for $49,835. Same day, sale of one house and 162 lots, at Passaic, N. J., by MELLICK BROS., for $46,555. Wednesday, June 19, sale of forty-three plots, containing 129 lots, at Elizabeth, N. J., by MELLICK BROS., for $47,880. Thursday, June 20, sale of seven houses and 168 lots, at Marion, N. J., (Thirteenth Ward, Jersey City,) by JOHNSON, for $124,255, a great success. Same day, sale of 150 lots, at Plainfield, N. J., by MELLICK BROS., for $2,000. Total, as above stated, $372,617. Particular attention is called to the list of auctions for the coming week, as published below, for many of them, as will be seen, are of real interest.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

During the present week the following auctions will be held, at which the real estate noted will be offered for sale:

Today, Monday, June 24.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 125 feet 6 inches west of Third-avenue. Lot 19 by 100.11.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 583 feet 10 inches west of Third-avenue. Lot 16.2 by 100 11.

By D. M. SEAMAN, at the Exchange, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, WM. A. COURSEN, Esq., referee, a plot of land in Manhattanville, in the legal notice described as two lots, situate on the south-west corner of Lawrence-street and Tenth-avenue, in size 11.10 by 100 by 42 by 67.7 by 67.7.

By BESSIE & DUTCHLAND, at East Williamsburg, on the ground, at 12 M., forty lots, well situated and in a good neighborhood. Free passes and maps at office of auctioneers, No. 262 Grand-street, Williamsburg, and at office of J. C. FURMAN, No. 162 Broadway, this City.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Park Ridge, N. J., on the property, at 12½ A. M., 400 choice villa plots, together with a cottage-house and thirteen acres of land; also, a two and one-half story house, with lot 50 by 150. Park Ridge is on the line of the Hackensack Extension Railway, situate in the Pascack Valley, Bergen County, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. The lots to be sold are on high ground, admirably adapted for building purposes, and good surroundings, and offered on reasonable terms. The sale is made by order of PETER D. BROWER, owner, and as this is one of the first auctions held in this section of New-Jersey, the transaction should attract attention. Special trains from Long Dock at 11½ o'clock.

To-morrow, Tuesday, June 25.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of EDWARD S. DAKIN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Forty-first-street, 56 feet 8 inches east of Second-avenue; size, 18.8 by 98.9.

By J. M. PHELPS, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, by order of H. TRACEY ARNOLD, manager, on the ground at 12 M., 450 building lots, situate respectively on Brighton, Chestnut, Lafayette, Prospect, First, Second and Third avenues, Arnold-street, and on Ellicott and Lillian places, together forming one of the finest properties on the island, being in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and surrounded by the costly residences and grounds of some of the most prominent business men of the Metropolis. The lots to be sold are on high ground, accessible, being in close proximity to the village, well watered, and in all respects desirable, while this being, as we may say, the first opportunity ever presented for obtaining building lots at this point, the proposed sale is already exciting wide-spread interest. With the property, two new and elegant houses will also be offered. No suburb of New-York possesses attractions superior to Staten Island, and the auction should therefore meet with deserved success. Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on Thursday. Maps of property and free tickets for ferry obtainable at office of auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-street.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Bayside, Long Island, on Little Neck Bay, on the premises, at 12½ P. M., 1,000 desirable lots, together with thirty water fronts, a large mansion, surrounded with handsomely laid-out grounds, a cottage and a farm-house, the entire property being known as the Mickle estate, and ordered to be sold by JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq., without limit or reservation. This auction offers superior inducements as an investment, for the lots will be sold at low figures, and an opportunity is thus offered to secure a country home at a moderate price. The property is only thirty-five minutes from the City, on the line of the Flushing and North-side Railroad. Special train for auction via James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street Ferries at 11 o'clock.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Mannahawkin, Station of the New-Jersey Southern Railway, on the ground at 12 M., houses, lots and farms sold by order of Stafford Land Company. The village of Mannahawkin is situated in Ocean County, New-Jersey, about seventy miles from New-York, by the Tuckerton branch of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and about one and one-half miles back from Barnegat Bay, a sheet of water some 25 miles in length, and varying in width from 1 to 4 miles, extending from Tom's River on the north to Little Egg Harbor Inlet on the south, and separated from the ocean by but a narrow strip of land. Mannahawkin contains churches, schools, stores, mills and about 1,000 inhabitants. It is one of the oldest villages in the State; but until within a year, since the Tuckerton branch of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad has been completed, it has had very little connection with the outside world. Soon after the completion of the new branch railroad a party of capitalists from New-York and Philadelphia, styling themselves the "Stafford Land Company," made a purchase of some thousands of acres of land, adjoining the village, and extending down to the shores of the bay. A new station has been erected; broad avenues, eighty feet wide, have been opened and handsomely graveled, stores and dwellings have been built, and the property generally improved. All the lands are completely surveyed, mapped and laid out in small plots in the vicinity of the station, two, four and ten acre parcels a little beyond, and the outlying land has been divided into convenient-sized farms. For the convenience of buyers and others the steamer *Jessie Hoyt* has been chartered for the sale to-morrow, and will leave New-York from foot of Murray-street at 9.40 o'clock. The excursion is made as much for the purpose of bringing their new project to the notice of the public, as with an expectation of disposing of a very large portion of the property. Free passes and maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, or at office of Company, No. 87 Liberty-street.

Wednesday, June 26.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Twenty-fifth-street, 190 feet east of First-avenue, lot 20 by 98.9.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the two two-story basement and attic brick houses (with stores) and lots Nos. 127 and 129 West Broadway, between White and Walker streets. Lots together form plot in size 37.6 by 100.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., 100 very eligibly located building plots, together with an Italian villa, sale by order of the Home Land Company. The lots are all in size 50 by about 150, and front on Union, Ames, Park, Kip, Chestnut and Home avenues, adjoining the depot of the Erie Railway. For business purposes they are particularly desirable, and the whole property forms one of the best tracts yet offered at this well-known station. Special train for auction from foot of Chambers-street via ferry at 11¼ o'clock, and from Twenty-third-street at 11 o'clock.

By LEWIS E. WOOD, at Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., on the property, at 2½ P. M., 200 valuable lots, a continuation sale by order of the Hudson County Land Improvement Company. At the sale held at this place last week, the most successful results were achieved, and deservedly so, for, as was stated in alluding to the auction, the lots were all choice. Those to be sold on Wednesday are in nowise inferior to those previously disposed of, and the transaction should therefore be attended with an equally favorable result.

Thursday, June 27.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at public auction, fifty-four lots and gores, embracing the larger portion of the extremely valuable block of land bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Eleventh-avenue, Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, and together forming one of the choicest pieces of property now in the public market. The property belongs to the Harsen estate, and the sale is one of the most important held as yet this year, and in the way of large sales will probably be the last consummated until the Fall business sets in. The intrinsic value of this realty is fully understood by capitalists, and the auction cannot fail to excite the greatest interest among real estate investors generally. By order of the Executors, the same firm will also offer at public auction a lease of a lot 23 by 90.10, situate on the north side of Sixth-street, 143 feet west of Avenue D.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Seventy-eighth-street, 155 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 25 by 102.2.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Whitestone, Long Island, on the property, at 12 M., by order of PAULEY & SCHLESINGER, owners, under the direction of GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., attorney, 200 lots, situate respectively on Seventh-avenue, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets and Howland-place, all well located. The success attending the three previous sales held at Whitestone this season by Mr. JOHNSON guarantees a success at this auction, for the property is first-class and the terms of sale reasonable. Special train via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries at 11 o'clock.

By R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, at West Dunellen, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., 200 choice lots, in close proximity to the station of the Central Railroad. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 10¾ o'clock. Tickets at office of auctioneers, No. 112 Broadway.

By J. M. GIBSON, at West Bergen, N. J., (Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City,) on the ground, at 1½ P. M., 100 desirable building lots, a continuation sale from the successful auction held June 4. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 10 o'clock.

By J. W. WILDEY, at South Orange, N. J., on the property, at 3 P. M., by order of the executors of JOHN GILDERSLEEVE, deceased, the following real estate of the deceased, situate on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between South Orange and Maplewood Stations: First, Corner lot of about one and seven-tenth acres; Second Homestead with about two acres; Third, Saw-mill lot of about three and one-half acres; Fourth, Wood lot of about seven and one-half acres; Fifth, Two salt meadow lots.

Friday, June 28.

By ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of THOMAS S. HENRY, Esq., referee, one lot, 25 by 98.9, with improvements, situate on the south side of East Twenty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of First avenue.

By HUGH N. CAMP, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. M. HARRISON, Esq., referee, sale adjourned from last week, a house and lot, on the west side of First-avenue, 49 feet 4 inches north of Twenty-third-street. Lot 24.8 by 75. Premises known as No. 397.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, the three-story brick house and lot—latter 25 by 98.9—No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street. Also lease of two four-story brown-stone houses and lots—latter each 12.6 by 98.9—Nos. 333 and 333½ West Twenty-eighth-street, adjoining above.

Saturday, June 29.

By WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, at Richmond Hill, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 M., seventy-five very desirable lots, together with a handsome residence and grounds, having a front of 400 feet on the railroad, and over 1,000 feet on a finely-shaded avenue. This property is only seven miles from this City, by the South Side and Long Island Railways, is attractively located, and the sale should command attention. Special train from foot South Seventh-street Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at Staten Island, at 1 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises of D. A. MALLETT, Esq., Union-avenue, West Port Richmond, twenty plots of land, each 50 by 150, situate on the west side of Central-avenue, 127 feet south of the North Shore road, adjoining lands of GARRETT P. WRIGHT. Also, three-story house and plot of land, on the east side of Union-avenue, 421 feet south of the North Shore road; house 26 by 36, plot 120 by 116. Parties desiring to attend sale will take steam-boat *Chancellor*, from foot of Cedar-street, at 11 o'clock, getting off at the second landing, Staten Island. This auction will close the week's business.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent private sales are reported made respectively by the brokers named:

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-street, five lots on the south-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, together forming plot in size, 130.11 by 72.9 by 139 by 120, including lot, taking in one-half the street, sold for $29,600. The property belongs to the Schmidt estate.

By TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-street, ten full lots on the south side of East Fifty-seventh-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, sold for $121,600 cash.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, two lots each 25 by 100, on the east side of the Sixth-avenue Boulevard, fifty feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, sold together for $12,500.

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, the house and lot No. 82 Broad-street, running through to and including No. 52 New-street, sold for $80,000; also four lots on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, with three lots in rear fronting on street, sold together for $38,500; also, one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, sold for $2,250.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, June 22, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 lot, n. s. of 142d-st., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	$2,050
1 lot, n. s. of 142d-st., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., adjoining above, same size	2,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday June 21.

Boulevard, n. w. corner of 99th-st., 100.11x125	$50,000
Boulevard, w. s., extending from 85th to 86th st., 205.1x199 6x204.4x185 1	163,750
Boulevard, n. e. corner 71st-st., thence n. 105.5 to junction 10th-av., thence n. e. along avenue 46, thence s. e. 150, thence s. 102 2 to 71st-st., thence w. 110.5; 9th-av. and 71st-st. n. w. corner, 102.2x100; 68th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x68.2; 69th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x21.8x101.7x33.1	80,250
Monroe-st., s. s., No. 56, between Madison and Pike sts., 25.1x92.8	14,000
Sylvan-place, w. s., 92 ft. n. of 120th-st., 34.10x96, irregular	1,050
Suffolk-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, ½ part	1,750
34th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.6x98.9	21,000
49th-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, irregular	6,300
65th-st., s. s., 243.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9 x half block	10,300
74th-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	23,000
75th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x102.2	10,000
83d-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x102.2	32,000
85th-st., n. s., 252.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8 x half block	2,686
12 th-st., s. s., 220.1 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26.1x99.11	5,350
Avenue A, e. s., 76.7 ft. n. of 75th-st., 25.6x98	3,510
1st-av., westerly corner 107th-st., 100.9x25, deed 1854	1,500
2d-av., w. s. 50 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x100, 3 story, brick	24,500

LEASES.

Bowery, Nos. 326 and 328, Bond-st., No. 59, 5 years, per year	$7,000
Fulton-st., Nos. 28 and 30, 5 years, per year	2,800
South-st., No. 111, store, &c., 4 years, per year	2,050
1st-av. and 5th-st., n. w. corner, 1 year, per year	1,600
1st-av. and 46th-st., s. e. corner, 25x100, 6 years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WHITESTONE. WHITESTONE. WHITESTONE.

Great sale of lots on June 27. Get maps and tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau, or GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—"WEST-CHESTER COUNTY."

Five beautiful Swiss cottages, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres, situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half miles frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water fronts; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New-Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for grandeur and beauty; must be seen to be appreciated; will sell with the house either fifty or any part of 300 acres of land, at a low price and upon easy terms: the mansion, gardener's cottage, farm-house, graperies, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT FLATBUSH, ON Vernon-av., 100 yards from Flatbush-av. Two-story and basement frame house, 28 feet front by 25 to 35 in depth, in first-rate order, built but two years; gas, heater, well and cistern water; ground 100x150; stable. Must be sold from necessity. Taxes last year $20. Price $7,600; only $2,000 cash. Title perfect. Agents can make commission, or same will be allowed to buyer. House, with one-third of ground, will be sold for $5,000. Apply on premises, or at coal-yard, corner Columbia and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—A BEAUTIFUL Summer residence and farm of seventy-five acres of choice land on the bank of Seneca Lake; fine large house, good out-buildings, and an abundance of all kinds of fruit; a fine lawn and grove from the house to the lake; a good boat-house and fine boating; a charming place to spend the Summer at, or for a gentleman's home who wishes to retire from business; a more healthy location cannot be found; price moderate, and long time will be given on a part. For particulars, inquire of J. H. FOUNTAIN, Elmira, New-York.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 100 acres at William's Bridge, adjoining the depot; farm of 140 acres in New-Jersey, within twenty miles of New-York; hotel and 50 acres, with furniture, in New-Jersey, twenty miles from the City Iron Mines; paint mill, &c., in Pennsylvania; country-seat and 50 acres of land at Riverhead, Long Island. Apply to JOHN S MARCY, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor, rear office.

TO SEWING-MACHINE COMPANIES AND OTHER LARGE MANUFACTURES.—For sale, one of the largest and best-located water fronts around New-York, accessible at all times of the year; from City Hall to property, forty minutes. Address JOHN TANEHILL, Box 2,597 New York Post-office.

AT MONROE, N. Y.—TWO-STORY AND basement frame house, 3 x3?, ten rooms; water in the house; marble mantels, &c. Handsome lawn, shade and fruit trees; lot 83x375; two minutes' walk from depot; will be sold very low. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

"ECHO LAWN," the country-seat of the subscriber, embracing about fifty acres of land, (several most eligible villa sites) on the western slope of Noroton Hill, Stamford, Conn. It furnishes delightful views of the village to the south-west; Park and Richmond and the more distant Greenwich Hills to the west; of Strawberry Hill and New-Canaan to the north-west and north, with most charming glimpses of the Sound and Long Island to the south. Nothing can exceed the sunset views as seen from this place. The villa, in the Gothic cottage style, is commodious, and has all the modern conveniences, including gas, and the out-buildings are complete. The gardens are extensive, and abound in vegetables and small fruits; there is also an orchard of apple and other fruit trees. The grounds are well shaded, and surroundings first-class. The prospective value of this property is far above the present price, as "rapid transit" will, ere long, bring it within an hour of the City Hall. It is reached now in a little more than an hour from 42d-st. For other particulars, and permits to view the premises, apply to JAMES WILLCOX, No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads; near depots; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $65. Large lot, with bearing small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $15,000; will be sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

THE ELEGANT MANSION, FURNISHED or unfurnished, and grounds of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County; twenty-two acres in lawn, garden and heavy timber; house large and replete with City comforts; unsurpassed view in every direction; one mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

WHITESTONE. WHITESTONE. WHITESTONE.

Great sale of lots on June 27. Get maps and tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau, or GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO MANAGERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—For sale, fine, large, commodious brick buildings, with chapel attached, and nine acres of land, beautifully laid out, within a few steps of Harlem Bridge. Terms easy. It is now used as a young ladies' seminary. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, FORty-four acres of land in a high and healthy location, between the H. R. R. and H. R. R. R., in the vicinity of Tarrytown. **J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.**

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Eight-roomed cottage; large garden filled with fruit-trees and grape-vines in bearing; price, $5,500. Apply to proprietor of Eaglewood House.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT ON HUDson, four or more acres; river front; very cheap. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS dwelling-house, the residence of the late Josiah Macy, situate about one and a half miles from the depot at Rye, Westchester County, or three-quarters of a mile from Harrison depot. The house will be let or leased, furnished, with stables and carriage-house, together with the garden, well stocked with a full variety of vegetables. There is also on the place a furnished cottage, with stable and carriage-house, which will be let for one or more years. For terms apply to WM. H. MACY, at Seaman's Savings Bank, C. A. MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., or F. H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, one and a half miles from William's Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden; lawn of two acres; carriage house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade; one and a quarter hours from City Hall. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, 34 Burling-slip, upstairs.

FOR RENT, FOR THE SEASON, AT Yonkers, furnished house, with two acres ground; large quantities of fruit and vegetables; stable and carriage-house; twelve minutes from depot; immediate possession. Apply to CHAS. J. PUSEY, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, or JAS. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT.—EDGEWOOD, HYDE PARK, the residence of the late John R. Stuyvesant, Esq., stables, garden, green-house and grapery, the whole surrounded by extensive grounds and lovely views of the Hudson River. Terms $1,500 for the season. Apply to ROBERT SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR from New-York, a first-class house, furnished; seventeen rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, lawn and garden. Also, for sale, same neighborhood, genteel house; eleven rooms water, gas, stable, fruit, &c. DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, A FURNISHED HOUSE, beautifully located; garden, carriage-house, stable, fruit and shade trees; may be had for the Summer months only or a longer period. Apply to Mr. WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

YONKERS.—TO LET, A FURNISHED house on North Broadway, from July to September; rent $200. Address Post-office Box No. 612.

UNFURNISHED.

SOMERVILLE, CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey.—Beautiful dwelling, 10 rooms; slate roof; stone-cap chimneys; water upstairs; stationary tubs; one acre, lawn, evergreens, flowering hedge, shrubbery, &c. Ten minutes' walk from village and depot. Country freedom with town advantages. For Summer, $75; till 1st May, $450. Privilege of purchase, $5,500. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house; ten rooms; large garden; ice-house, &c., possession immediately; rent $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAN, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 134 EAST 41ST-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories; 73x122, and 94 feet width in rear; adapted for a livery stable or factory. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., Referee, of an

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT
AT
SOMERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

HUGH N. KAMP
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1872,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
the following described property of Benjamin F. Camp, Esq.:

The property contains about 400 acres of land, situated in the town of SOMERS, Westchester County, N. Y., within one mile of Purdy's Station, and within one hour and a half of New-York. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, no waste land, splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, in perfect order; also, new building, 40x100, arranged for Club-house or Academy. Sixty acres of level ground, suitable for a RACE TRACK.

Also, a grist and saw-mill, twelve feet head of water, and a never-failing stream; barn and stable room for 100 head of cattle; four apple orchards and one pear orchard, all grafted with choice fruits.

FRONTING A LAKE.

Fences, &c., in good order.

Water in all parts of the house, which is, in every respect, a

GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The town of Somers is unsurpassed for its healthy climate, the atmosphere being dry and especially adapted to weak lungs.

QUICK TRANSIT having become a certainty, largely enhances the value of this property.

Large portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, or of BENJAMIN F. CAMP. *Tribune* Office, New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

200 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

In the town of GREENVILLE, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises.

This property comprises some of the most desirable real-estate ever offered in Hudson County. The location is delightful on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, &c.

The station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is on this property. There are twenty-six daily trains each way between New-York and Greenville; the time from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, to Greenville Station is twenty minutes, and the fare, (by excursion tickets,) ten cents.

TERMS OF SALE:

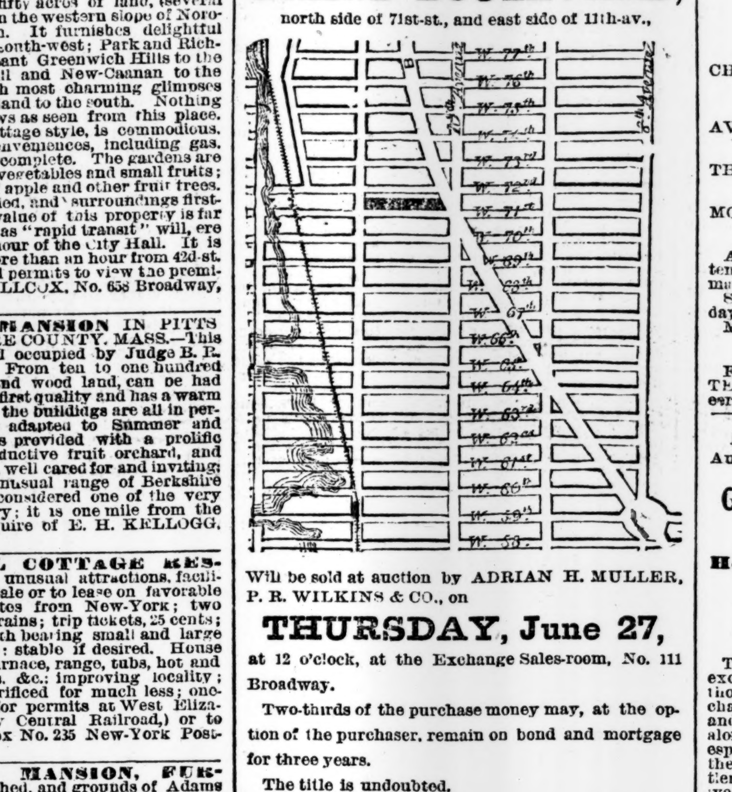
One-third cash, two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent.

For maps, &c., apply at the Post-office, Greenville, or of LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of M. ARMSTRONG, No. 10 Ferry-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A PORTION OF THE HARSEN ESTATE,
COMPRISING
FIFTY-FOUR LOTS AND GORES
ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
north side of 71st-st., and east side of 11th-av.,



Will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on

THURSDAY, June 27,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

The title is undoubted.

The lots are naturally graded, and none of them are much above or below the street level.

The grade of the Boulevard at 71st-st. is 74 feet above high-water mark, and at 11th-av. and 71st-st. the grade is 62 feet above.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA!
GRAND FIRST OPPORTUNITY
EVER OFFERED
to purchase in small parcels
450 ELEGANT LOTS,
together with
TWO HANDSOME DWELLINGS,
in
New-Brighton,

right on the very garden spot and aristocratic centre of the wealth and population of glorious old

STATEN ISLAND,
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday, June 25, 1872,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
On the premises.

Sales without limit or reserve, in
LOTS, PLOTS AND BLOCKS,

to suit all classes of purchasers, RICH and POOR, situated on LAFAYETTE, PROSPECT, CHESTNUT and BRIGHTON AVS., near to all village conveniences. Finest views and neighborhood in America. Only THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.; TWO MINUTES FROM STREET-CARS; TEN MINUTES FROM NORTH and SOUTH Shore Ferry landings.

FREE EXCURSION.

Music and Collation.

TITLE PERFECT. TERMS LIBERAL.
MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS who seek investments, or want BEAUTIFUL HOMES, CHEAP.

COME AND SEE IT.

Take North Shore Boat, Pier No. 19 North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 11 A. M.

Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on THURSDAY, 27th, at same hour.

For free excursion tickets, maps, and further particulars, apply to

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BRILLIANT AUCTION TRIUMPHS.
FOURTH GRAND SALE
IN THE LOVELY VILLAGE OF
Whitestone, L. I.
200 SPLENDID LOTS,

adjoining improvements of CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, J. J. LOCKE, and others.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD, by peremptory order of Messrs. PAULEY & SCHLESINGER of COLLEGE POINT, under direction of GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN Attorney, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 27,

ON THE PREMISES, at 12¼ o'clock.
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND.
THE INIMITABLE HARRISON.
RURAL BANQUET under an IMMENSE CANVAS PAVILION.

Sale absolute. No reserve; no by-bidding.
Terms easy: 70 per cent. on mortgage.
SPECIAL TRAIN, FREE, will leave via James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11 o'clock sharp.
FREE TICKETS, also PASSES to visit the property beforehand, of WM. PAULEY and A. D. SCHLESINGER, at INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY'S WORKS, College Point; also of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No 25 Nassau-st., and of G. VAN SICLEN, Attorney, No. 133 Nassau st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRANDEST TRIUMPH OF ALL.
MAGNIFICENT MICKLE MANSION
PRETTY COTTAGE AND FARMER'S HOUSE, TOGETHER WITH
1,000 SPLENDID LOTS
AND
30 Water-Front Villa-Plots,
SPLENDIDLY SITUATED AT
BAYSIDE, L. I.,
ON
LITTLE NECK BAY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE ON
Tuesday, June 25, 1872,

By order of JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.,
MAMMOTH CLAM-BAKE—Crocheron.
ENTREE TURTLE SOUP—Gould's best style.
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND.
MAMMOTH CANVAS PAVILION.
HARRISON, the great improvisatore poet.

The Mickle estate cannot be surpassed by any property on Long Island. The situation is splendid and commanding, and the sale will be unequivocally unreserved and absolute. Terms very easy; seventy per cent. on mortgage. Free excursion tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate.

RURAL HOMES FOR THE MILLION, AT PARK RIDGE, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION
OF
400 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,
AT PARK RIDGE, N. J.,
On the Hackensack and New-York Ex. Railroad, 25 miles from City Hall, New-York, on
MONDAY, JUNE 24,
at 12½ P. M., on the premises. Also, at the same time,

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE,
with thirteen acres of land. The house is well built, and contains nine rooms. The land is well situated for cutting up. Also, a
MODERN 2½-STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT 50x150.

POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.

Luncheon before the sale.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

For maps, free passes, &c., apply to
JOHN A. BLAUVELT,
Park Ridge, N. J.,
or to P. D. BROWER, No. 307 8th av.; DEMAREST & JORALEMON, No. 100 Barclay-st.; A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers and 23d sts. at 11¼ A. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate.
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
AUCTION SALE OF 300 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, AT

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.,
ON
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12½ P. M., on the premises,

At and about the Erie Station, in the midst of CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STORES AND DWELLINGS.
EVERY LOT GRADED,
And fronting on
AVENUES GRADED AND SEWERED, WITH SIDEWALKS AND TREES.
The very best lots without any exception,
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED AT RUTHERFURD PARK.
Being the
MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR RESIDENCES.

Also, a handsome Italian cottage on Chestnut-st., ten rooms. Ten per cent. cash, balance can remain.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. on day of sale.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

LUNCHEON.

For maps and passes, apply to J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st., or to the auctioneers.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT EAST JERSEY SHORE
Excursion and Sale at Auction,
By order of the Stafford Land Company, of
Houses, Town-Lots, Farms and Hotel,
TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, ON
BARNEGAT BAY,
AT MANNAHAWKIN STATION,
on the New-Jersey Southern Railway.

The Stafford Land Company propose making this excursion and sale for the purpose of introducing to those people of the City and vicinity desirous of purchasing farms or village residences, the attractions and advantages of that section of New-Jersey lying along the coast. Stafford Township, in Ocean County, especially the vicinity of the property to be sold by the Land Company, offers unusual advantages for settlement. The soil is a rich black loam highly productive.

Mannahawkin, one of the oldest villages in the State, situated on the western shore of Barnegat Bay, contains 1,000 inhabitants, churches, schools, stores, mills, &c. The recent opening of the Tuckerton Branch of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad has given it direct connection with New-York and Philadelphia. The station is on the property.

SPLENDID MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York on the day of sale, at 9:40, stopping at Long Branch, Eatontown Junction, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Waretown and Barnegat. For maps, free passes and full particulars, apply at the offices of the company, No. 87 Liberty-st., New-York, 226 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BRILLIANT AUCTION TRIUMPHS.
FOURTH GRAND SALE
IN THE LOVELY VILLAGE OF
WHITESTONE, L. I.
200 SPLENDID LOTS

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD, by peremptory order of Messrs. PAULEY & SCHLESINGER, under direction of GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., attorney, on

Thursday, June 27.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND.
THE INIMITABLE HARRISON.
RURAL BANQUET UNDER AN IMMENSE CANVAS PAVILION.

Sale absolute. No limits. No reserve. No by-bidding. Title perfect. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

Free train will leave, via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock sharp.

Free tickets of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No 25 Nassau-st., or of Geo. W. Van Siclen, attorney, No. 133 Nassau-st.

GO TO
THE GREAT
CONTINUATION SALE.
200 SUPERB LOTS.
WEST DUNELLEN,
NEW-JERSEY.
THURSDAY, June 27.

Free trains. Free lunch. Music by Grafulla. For free tickets, maps, &c., apply to R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 112 Broadway; MABEN & CO., No. 15 Willoughby and No. 206 Montague sts., Brooklyn, and real estate offices, opposite the depot, Plainfield.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES,

Boarding-houses and private families wanting first-class help, for City or country, can be suited immediately with good reliable help, at moderate wages, at WALKER'S, No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with BEDELL,) will be found a number of very desirable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country, viz: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, cooks, to wash and do general work, and those lately landed.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO 335 4TH-AV. ALL parties wanting help of all kinds suited, and all American, English, German, French, Scotch cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, &c.

AT THE FRENCH AND GERMAN Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., City and country ladies can be promptly suited with good and well-recommended servants of all nationalities.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—SITUations in the country for two sisters; steady, reliable servants; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found steady, trustworthy, experienced servants, and have the best references. Apply at No. 43 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman a situation, a very superior cook, in a private family; understands French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; is at present with her last employer, by whom she is well recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; can take entire charge of her kitchen, and understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear house.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; very respectable, and first-class cook, both English and French; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; side dishes, &c.; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable woman and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, pies, side dishes; excellent baker; good references; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, dessert, &c.; is a good baker; has the best reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 Sixth-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; has five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands making good soups, bread, biscuit, &c.; good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook, or general work where no washing is required, and will take care of grown children and chamber-work or plain sewing. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, Swedish; understands her business perfectly; in City or country; can give good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st st.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK; COMPEtent; is a good baker; would go to country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 East 49th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED or superior English Protestant cook; no objection to the country. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A French woman as professed cook; City or country; best testimonials. Apply or address French Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—AS FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK; NO objection to some washing and ironing in a small family; good baker. Apply at No. 112 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat, active, capable young woman as first-class chamber-maid for a boarding-house, Summer house or hotel; is willing and obliging; will assist in waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR chamber-maid a situation, or will not object to do waiting; is a good servant and has good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or light house-work. Call at No. 36 9th-st., Hoboken, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

S. & E. V. ODELL,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family, or as head cook in a Summer hotel, boarding-house, or first-class restaurant; has filled a similar position with perfect satisfaction to her employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country with a City family; excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT industrious girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; highly recommended by former employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, not long in the country, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron; is willing and obliging, and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A SMART, TIDY YOUNG girl, lately landed, who has lived out in the old country, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron for a small family; will work for moderate wages, and is willing to be instructed. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house or the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; excellent bread and pastry baker; expert in all kinds of desserts and side dishes; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, not long in the country, wishes a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl, who has lived with some of the best families in the City, wishes a situation as chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to go to the country during the Summer with a City family; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS CHAMBER-MAID in a Summer boarding-house or hotel; has filled a similar position satisfactorily, and has excellent testimonials to that effect. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble, tidy girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with the washing, if required, and has no objection to a boarding-house; good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her duties, and has unexceptionable references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid or nurse; would prefer the country during Summer months; has excellent references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

S. & E. V. ODELL,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

HOUSE-WORKER.—AN ACTIVE, INdustrious girl wishes a situation to do general house-work; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country or to make herself generally useful in a small boarding-house; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman who understands cooking wishes a situation to do general house-work in a small family where the washing is given out; a good permanent home preferred to high wages; many years' City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A COMPETENT Protestant girl wishes a situation to do house-work in a small family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A TIDY YOUNG girl, recently landed, wishes a situation to do general house-work; has lived out in the old country; is intelligent and willing to be instructed; will work for moderate wage. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A WOMAN WILLING and able to work (but lame) wishes a situation as plain cook and laundress, or general house-work; is willing to go for $9 per month; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; expert at fluting, and can do up linens, laces and all kinds of fineries in superior style; no objection to the country during Summer with a City family; excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress wishes a situation either in a private family, boarding-house, or Summer hotel; understands her business in all its branches, and has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person, who has filled a similar position satisfactorily last season, as her testimonials will prove, wishes a situation as head laundress in a Summer resort; is very systematic and accurate in the performance of her duties. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a competent person; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, ladies' fineries and gentlemen's fine linens; unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as laundress and to assist with upstairs work, if required; no objection to a small boarding-house or the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

S. & E. V. ODELL,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway,
ESTABLISHED 1852.

NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse for growing children and to do plain sewing; is very fond of children and a good, plain family seamstress; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse for growing children; has many years' experience as such, and will give the children under her charge every requisite care and attention; good references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A WOMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXperience as a nurse, wishes a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up by hand if necessary; highly recommended by former employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an expert operator and good plain family sewer; City or country; excellent recommendations. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as nurse to take charge of one or two growing children, and to wait upon a lady if required; no objection to the country; excellent references from last employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, LATEly landed, wishes a situation as nurse and to do family sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country with a City family during Summer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as seamstress; is an expert operator; cuts and fits dresses, makes shirts, and repairs clothing in neatest manner; good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERT FAMILY seamstress wishes a situation; is a proficient operator; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit children's dresses, make ladies' under-wear, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl who is a good plain family seamstress wishes a situation as such in a private family; has no objection to take charge of one or two young children and to attend to the clothing; excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A RELIABLE, ACTIVE girl, who has filled a similar position, wishes a situation as head-waitress in a Summer hotel or large boarding-house; excellent testimonials as to character and capacity from former employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as waitress, in a Summer hotel or boarding-house preferred; good City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who has unexceptionable reference from former employers, wishes a situation; no objection to the country with a City family during Summer months. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties in every particular, and can be relied upon to give perfect satisfaction; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAItress wishes a situation; understands dressing salads, the care of silver, glass, &c.; country preferred, with a City family during Summer; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, not long in the country, who has lived out at home, wishes a situation as waitress and to assist with upstairs work; is tidy and intelligent. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl wishes a situation as waitress and chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent City references; country preferred during the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway
ESTABLISHED 1852

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COLORED HELP
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY,
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, FROM
JOHNSON'S SELECT AGENCY,
153 West 24th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY AND general family seamstress would go out by the day or week; can make and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses in different styles; terms low. Address, for one week, DRESS-MAKER, No. 54 Vandam-st.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements; is an excellent cutter and trimmer; terms, $2 50. Address No. 354 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

The Best Male and Female Help
IN NEW-YORK CITY
constantly on hand
at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.
HELP of ALL NATIONALITIES furnished.
Branch Offices in
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SWEDEN and NORWAY.
ESTABLISHED 28 YEARS.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A young lady wishes a situation as governess or companion to a lady (country preferred;) references exchanged. Address Q. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTAble German woman, as housekeeper or first-class cook in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 106 Spring-st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—SITUATION WANTED by a German girl to do general house-work; three and a half years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a first-class young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes to obtain gentlemen's and ladies' washing; does fluting; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 232 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting; is capable and reliable; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent Protestant girl as laundress; can give the best of reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—GENTLEMEN'S OR LAdies' washing to do by a respectable woman, at her own rooms. Apply at No. 781 9th-av., up one flight of stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD colored woman as laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress, in a private family. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 61 West 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress, in a private family; no objection to country; best of reference. Call at No. 407 East 29th-st., first floor, front.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown up children; understands dress-making. Apply or address No. 2 West 29th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress', or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation, by a Protestant young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—WANTED A NURSE AND seamstress', chamber-maid and seamstress', or nurse's situation by a Scotch Protestant young woman; very best four years' City references; very capable, kind and obliging; country or City; prefers the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a nurse and chamber-maid's, or chamber-maid and waitress' situation, or will make herself useful; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—AT NO. 335 4TH-AV. A NURSE and seamstress' situation by a Protestant young woman; very respectable and experienced nurse for young or growing children; excellent seamstress; country or City; very best references.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION AS NURSE and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent City recommendations; trusty and capable; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, fourteen years old, wishes a situation to mind children and do the light house-work; is willing and obliging. Apply at No 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person as seamstress, or to wait on a young lady; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 136 East 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A thorough seamstress; can operate on a machine and dress hair; best City reference; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 227 West 16th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A DANISH GIRL as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid; first class reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; can be highly recommended by the last lady she lived with in the City; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman, and experienced waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., in the best manner; very best reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS or chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 88 Madison-av.

WASHING.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress so licits washing to do at her house; linens done in superior style. Call at No. 499 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable colored woman, families' and gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 153 West 24th-st., first floor.

45 WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS can be seen THIS DAY
at 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.
SERVANTS' REFERENCES INVESTIGATED before INTRODUCTION to EMPLOYERS.
GERMANS, SWEDES, COLORED HELP, &c.,
Immediately Furnished to Employers.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant butler, a situation; is strictly sober and capable. Can be seen until engaged at No. 435 5th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATIONS BY A man and wife, (no incumbrance,) he as coachman and general useful man; is a careful, steady man, and willing to be generally useful about a place; his wife is a good cook, or would do the house-work of a small family; are Protestants, and will be found a trustworthy, efficient couple; have the best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, single, a situation as coachman; City or country; is first-class driver; understand the proper care of horses and carriages, &c., having ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Address B. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHman by a first-class man; thoroughly trained to the care and driving of first-class horses; is well known as a professional trainer and handler of young horses; City reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 19 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN AND groom's situation wanted by a married man, who can give first-class City reference; refers to his last employer, whom he has lived with thirteen years. Call or address N. M., No. 68 University-place, at the saddlery.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom, by a respectable young man; understands the care of horses and carriages; has good reference; country preferred. Address No. 229 East 20th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man as coachman; willing to assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful around the house. Call or address P. Q., No. 324 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman, by a good steady man; has lived in his present place three years; cause of leaving, family going abroad; refers to present employer. Can be seen at No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A first-class man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; skillful with horses; a careful, steady driver; trustworthy in every respect. Address G. V., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN AND gardener's situation wanted by a single man; thoroughly understands the various branches; best City reference. Address T. M., Box 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a thoroughly competent man, with superior reference; can be seen for two days. Address THOMAS, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A REspectable colored man as coachman; can give best of City reference. Call or address for three days CHAS. DICKINSON, No. 141 West 35th-st.

WAITER.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; no objection to wages; excellent City references. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 31 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A very competent young man as first-class waiter; City or country; five years' City testimonials. Apply at French Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, June 27, 11 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 29, 1 P.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, July 4, 2 P.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 6, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, July 11, 9 A.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 13, 11 A.M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....80	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wednesday, June 26	Calabria...Saturday, June 29
Russia...Wednesday, July 3	Abyssinia...Saturday, July 6
Cuba...Wednesday, July 10	Batavia...Saturday, July 13
Scotia...Wednesday, July 17	Algeria...Saturday, July 20
Java...Wednesday, July 24	Palmyra...Saturday, July 27

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $95, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, as lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Express passenger steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked to and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
India.....June 29	Trinacria.....July 3
California.....July 6	Iowa.....July 10
Australia.....July 13	Britannia.....July 17
Columbia.....July 20	Assyria.....July 24
Europa.....July 27	Olympia.....July 31
Anglia.....Aug. 31	

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets $120; intermediate $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE—SPECIAL NOTICE.

The new steamer TRENACRIA sails WEDNESDAY, July 3. The new steamer CALIFORNIA sails SATURDAY, July 6. Excursionists and passengers to Europe will study their own interests by inspecting these fine steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. Apply on board steamers at Pier No. 20 North River, or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROS.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HOLLAND, Bragg.....Wednesday, June 26, at 9 A.M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.
ITALY, Thompson.....Saturday, July 6, at 4 P.M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, Thomas.....Wednesday, June 19, at 2:30 P.M.
HELVETIA, Griggs..Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P.M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burthen.....3,000 horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....June 29, 12½ P.M.
ADRIATIC.....July 6, 4½ P.M.
BALTIC.....July 13, 11 A.M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Price.....June 26, at 10 A.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price..July 3, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, July 10, at 4 P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....July 17, at 4½ P.M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whinerah.....July 24, at 3 P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan.....July 31, at 3 P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....Roussan...Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....Saturday, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P.M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY June 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent. No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, calling regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. Baker, (via Nassau,) June 27.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. Curtis, July 4.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, July 11.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

HOPE AMERICA, Capt. WIER.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, will sail on THURSDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, from Pier 17 E. River, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., July 9
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken.....Saturday, July 20

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 83 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 5th and 20th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Jeff. Mayo, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 27.

The steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco July 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st., The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons, Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Panoramic concerts every evening by Held's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; to No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Toms River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay.

(On and after 26th inst., Express to Long Branch, JESSE HOYT, 5 P. M., way train to Long Branch only on and after 26th inst., at 4:45 P. M.)

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.

F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Al any in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, connects with steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Mode's Depot, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24 for HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 106th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 6 P. M.

N.B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridges.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., June 20..	3:00 P M.
Friday, June 21..	3:00 P.M.
Satur., June 22..	3:30 P.M.
Sunday, June 23..	4:00 P.M.
Mon., June 24..	6:00 A.M.
Tues., June 25..	7:00 A.M.
Thurs., June 27..	3:00 P.M.
Friday, June 28..	3:00 P.M.
Satur., June 29..	3:30 P.M.
Sunday, June 23..	4:00 P.M.
Mon., June 24..	10:00 A.M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE Boats C. VIDDARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 3 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONSTITUTION, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers Irvington, Tiffany's Park, D. Lake, Ruttany, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tiffany, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tiffany Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES Pier New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Landing at Hastings on Sunday and omitting Tarrytown.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Eyrie Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamer Warren Chittenden-ship at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

WM. A. POND & CO.	UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS TO RENT, City or country; rent applied to purchase price when desired. Organs and Melodeons. Main store, No. 547 Broadway; branch, No. 80 Union-square.
WM. A. POND & CO.	

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,

Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos rented and sold at special low prices and easy terms. "Bacon & Raven," "Dunham," and others at $75 to $275; English and French uprights, $175 to $300; elegant rose-wood carved pianos, $300 to $1,000. At No. 101 4th-av. CHAMBERS & SON.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 426 West 28th-st, near 10th-av.

AN ELEGANT CHICKERING SEVEN-octave rosewood piano-forte, short time in use; has all the modern improvements; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Apply at No. 600 6th-av., near 40th-st.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC PIANO ROOMS, No. 211 4th-av., next Clarendon Hotel. Pianos sold to suit customers. Every piano warranted. Pianos for hire. Pianos tuned and repaired.

PIANO-FORTES.—TWENTY SECOND-hand piano-fortes, of various makers, in thorough order, for sale by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT—CITY or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

PURCHASES THIS WEEK LARGE LOTS OF GOODS.

THIRTY-THREE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

STRAWS. STRAWS.

DOLLY VARDENS, 10c., 15c. and 20c.

ROUGH AND READY DOLLY VARDENS, 20c. each.

LADIES' AND MISSES' LEGHORN HATS, 75c., 88c. and up.

HATS AND BONNETS OF THE FINEST GRADES AND NEWEST SHAPES.

ONE-THIRD LAST MONTH'S PRICES.

TEN THOUSAND SHADE HATS, at 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., up.

MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTHS' PANAMA AND LEGHORN HATS CHEAP.

WE SHOW TODAY,

OVER 1,000 CASES OF NEW STRAW GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

We have no other retail store in this City.

E. RIDLEY & SON'S.

SASH RIBBONS, 56c., 75c. and 85c. per yard, 7 inches wide.

Everything desirable in GROS GRAIN RIBBONS. ONE-THIRD BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

New French Flowers Today.

TRIMMING SILKS at 75c. and 88c. per yard.

COLORED TORQUOISE REDUCED 50c. per yard.

LINES OF CHEAP SILK FRINGES.

ALSO DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

LADIES' NECK-TIES, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., and up. Many of these TIES are SELLING at twice the money elsewhere.

One hundred new Styles of LADIES' THREAD and SILK GLOVES, at 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c., and 50c. pair.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

We have no Branch Retail Store in this City.

E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

NEW-YORK.

SILK PARASOLS.

Ten thousand at 40c., 50c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 up.

Our finer PARASOLS are reduced at least fifty per cent.

Bargains in Yankee Notions and Corsets.

Leather Satchels at 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.

Over 10,000 new Fans at 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1. Ex mine these.

G. W. BENTLEY.

CLEARING OUT JEWELRY CHEAP.

Look at our stock of EMBROIDERIES and WHITE GOODS.

We have the cheapest REAL LACES in this City. Especially examine our GUIPURE LACES.

Line of LACE COLLARS, 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25. Worthy attention.

No connection with any retail establishment in this City.

EDWARD RIDLEY AND SON'S,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., New-York.

E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

Damaged KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.

TWO BUTTONS, 50c. pair.

Our EDWARD GLOVES, warranted in every way, 75c., one button. Two buttons, 85c.

Two buttons, $1 and $1 25.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 buttons in proportion.

No connection with any other retail house in this City.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. } Corner store.
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. }

E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Cheap lines (NEW PURCHASES) of LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.

6-Tucked Skirts at 75c. each.

9-Tucked Skirts at $1 each.

Chemises, with edging, fine, 65c.

4-Tucked Drawers 50c.

TOILET SACQUES, NIGHT-DRESSES, &c., 75c., 88c. up.

Suits of all kinds, complete, from $1 50 to $20.

200 dozens LAWN and PIQUE SUN HATS for children at 50c. and 63c.

DOLLY VARDEN SUN HATS, 40c. each.

Every department filled with cheap goods.

Our curiosity-shop opens next week.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

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Fifth block east from the Bowery.

No connection with any retail house in the City.

AN

UNPRECEDENTED SACRIFICE OF IRON GRENADINES.

THE HANDSOMEST IMPORTED.

Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.

1 Line 50 cents, former price 80 cents.
1 Line 60 cents, former price $1.
1 Line 70 cents, former price $1 10.

Pure Silk and Wool, 2 Yards Wide.

1 Line $1 25, former price $2 25.
1 Line $1 50, former price $3.
1 Line $2, former price $4.

Grape Cloth, 50 cents, former price 80 cents.

The above prices show the actual reductions made by us within one month.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Everything marked down below gold cost.

Real Guipure Laces, 60c.; regular price, 75c.
Real Guipure Laces, 75c.; regular price, $1.
Real Guipure Laces, $1; regular price, $1 25.
Real Thread Lace, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2; worth 25 per cent. more.

Black French Laces at half the usual prices.

Valenciennes, Ciuny, Point and Point Applique Laces, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sets, &c.

Linens, Lace Sacques and Shawls at half price.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 12½c. and upward.

Black Nets, plain and figured, for Veils, &c.

Passementeries, Fringes, Loops and Ornaments.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

RED, CHECK, WHITE, FANCY AND Japanese and Canton Mattings; prices greatly reduced; Carpets, Burlaps, Bagging, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. A. LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers-st.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING

REFRIGERATOR,

Patented Feb. 15, 1870. H. M. Diggins, Patentee. First-class premiums awarded for the Ice King at all the industrial exhibitions held throughout the West, South and South-west. Its advantages over others are numerous. It is a preserver, not a consumer, like others using the name of Refrigerator. 1st. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a few hours. 2d. I can produce a temperature of fifteen degrees in Minnesota. 3d. It will preserve its contents for any length of time. 4th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 5th. The Refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 6th. Combines the best water-cooler in the world. 7th. It can be made into all sizes for family use, hotels, restaurants, butchers, fish and game dealers, steam-boats, or any other place where a Refrigerator is required. 8th. I challenge the world to produce its equal. The celebrated Ice King Refrigerator is now on exhibition and in actual operation and for sale by the

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NO. 1,184 BROADWAY, under the Sturtevant House. CALL AND SEE IT.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 565 Chestnut Street,

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,

With water-cooler, is the best meat and ice preserver in the world. Send for book.

A. M. LESLIE'S, 1,224 WEST 23D-ST. REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Fronts with fine view of bay; good bathing; thirty minutes by boat, every hour, from Day-st.; near landing.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,400 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its lying rating atmosphere. Temperature as all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Leach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November, located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air. no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address

J. F. FOULKE, STROUDSBURG, PENN.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
NEWPORT, VT.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated at the head of "Lake Memphremagog," is now open for reception of guests. Direct railroad communications with the White Mountains. Montreal and Quebec.

W. F. BOWMAN.

OCEAN HOTEL,
(late Continental)
LONG BRANCH.

Open for the season WEDNESDAY, 26th. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT.

Franklin House and cottages open June 1. Terms moderate. Address proprietors. Montreal express train from Grand Central Depot through in twelve hours, without change.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT Point, Long Island, now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; splendid sea-bathing, sailing and driving; fishing unexcelled; reached by steamer Export, Pier No. 4 North River, and by Long Island Railroad from James-slip. Terms moderate. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS.

MIAMOGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, J. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting and drives second to no other on the island.

SUMMER BOARDING AT THE MANSION House, Red Bank; bathing-house attached to premises; fine fishing, boating, &c.; terms moderate. Send for circular stating all particulars to CHARLES W. SCOTT, proprietor, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., or to ALBERT F. DAWSON, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, New-York.

CATSKILL CREEK HOUSE.—Board by the day or week, in a healthy locality, easy of access, near a fine stream of water, which furnishes good boating, bathing and fishing; good stabling; terms moderate. City reference given. If required. Address GEORGE PERSON, South Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS will be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location on Lake Lonely, in view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG Branch.—Specially arranged for families. Spacious grounds, shady and well cared. No bar. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 20 West 14th-st., New-York, or Dunbarton House, Long Branch.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW HOUSE, GERMANtown, N. Y., four hours by Hudson River Railroad, open for visitors; delightful scenery, healthy location; terms moderate. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAway, Long Island, has been newly refitted and renovated with all modern improvements; is now open for guests.

MICHAEL MULRY, Proprietor.

MISS PARKHURST'S SUMMER Boarding House, Newburgh, N. Y.—Location on high ground overlooking the city, with river view to West Point; rooms large and airy; grounds well shaded; five minutes' walk from ferry and depot.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.

D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

**COZZENS' WEST POINT HO

THE LABOR ISSUE.

The Strikers Gradually Yielding to Their Employers.

A Few of the Trades Still Hold Out—Some of Them Return to Work this Morning—The Sugar Refiners.

It is now the eighth week of the great strike, and the prospects seem favorable for its speedy conclusion. Many of the trades have achieved their object, and are now at work upon the eight-hour system. Some have effected a compromise, and are content for the present. Others have failed, and the men are now employed under the old ten-hour rule. The piano-makers gave in on Saturday night to their employers, and so far as the action of their trade is concerned, it has proved a total failure. There are a few trades which still hold out, but their prospects seem rather unfavorable.

SUGAR REFINERS.

Facts About the Trade and its Operatives.

The trouble between the refiners and their hands seems to be near its solution, most of the people having returned to their former hours of work and at the old prices. It was pretty manifest from the first that the larger number of hands were adverse to the movement of the strikers. Labor in a sugar refinery requires but a small percentage of skilled labor, and probably not ten per cent. of all the hands employed require any special knowledge. The number of people employed by a refinery turning out 500 barrels of sugar may be roundly taken at 175 men. Of these the scientific refiners may be counted as 3; the regular sugar-boilers as 4; engineer and engine assistants, 3; those who superintend the reburning of the animal black as 4, with the head weighers and packers at about 4 to 6; for the rest of the hands any good laborers can be employed. The work is constant, and all the year round, save in the molasses refining houses, where there may be a stoppage of two to four months for want of material. Wages average about $1 60 per diem. The total production of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Greenpoint may be put down at about 10,000 barrels of sugar per diem, about 750 being the largest turnout from any one single refinery, though some large firms own more than one establishment and can produce as much as 1,800 barrels every twenty-four hours. There are in New-York and the neighborhood of it thirty refineries making white or light brown sugars from raw sugars, and seven who produce sugar from molasses.

The strike has materially advanced the price. Before the trouble A sugars were worth 11⅜ cents to 11¼ cents, today they are sold at 12 cents to 12¼ cents. In hard sugars the advance has been more notable, from 12 cents to 12½ cents to 14 cents and 14½ cents. This is caused by the greater inquiry for this class of sugar at present for fruits and somewhat of an export to Canada. The strikers could scarcely have selected a worse period for their demands, from the fact that refining had been by no means profitable for the last year, and stock had somewhat accumulated. On Wednesday last most of the refineries were at work, and those which hung off will probably resume on Monday. It can be readily calculated as to the number of men employed by the quantity of sugar turned out, about 175 men being requisite to produce 500 barrels of refined sugars. Taking 240 as the weight of the ordinary barrel of sugar, the total production represents something like 40,000,000 of pounds per annum. One can have but a slight idea of the heavy amount of capital required to work a refinery. To get at it properly, any refinery turning out 100 barrels of sugar a day must use about $75,000 for every 100 barrels produced. Perhaps it is not out of the way to say that the transactions in purchase of rough sugars every day in the week amounts to something like $10,000,000, the larger proportion of which is in cash. Probably buildings, value of property, machinery, wharves, &c., employed in the business, represent a value approximating to $20,000,000.

Condition of the Other Trades.

The German journeymen barbers held a mass-meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, yesterday afternoon, and passed a resolution that the men whose employers refused to reduce the hours of work to twelve hours per day go on strike this morning. These number 500 men, working in about 200 shops. One thousand two hundred shops, employing about 2,500 men, have given in to the demand for twelve hours.

Similar action was taken by the journeymen barbers of Brooklyn, who held a mass-meeting at No. 348 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, adopting the same rules reducing the hours of work.

The German Typographical Union met at Coburger Hall, in Stanton-street, yesterday. The report of the management states that twenty-two men are yet on strike.

Yesterday morning the hack-drivers of Brooklyn struck for an advance of wages from $12 to $14 per week. Their places were immediately supplied by new men at the old wages. The strikers threatened to drive their successors from the field by force. A body of the former proceeded to Flatbush, where they expected to intercept the hacks returning from funerals. The owners of the carriages, who are chiefly livery-stable keepers, applied at the Central Police Office to have officers sent to Flatbush to protect the new drivers. As Flatbush is outside of the city limits, the hack-drivers were left to such means of protection as they could command. There was no serious disturbance reported.

A NEW CHURCH.

Dedication of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist.

The Church of St. John the Baptist, in West Thirtieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, was dedicated yesterday to the service of God according to the ritual of the Roman Church. At 9½ o'clock the doors of the Church were opened and the crowd poured into the edifice, soon filling all the available seats. At 10 o'clock the strains of martial music outside denoted the approach of the religious, benevolent, and other societies that had been invited to take part in the ceremonies of the day, each society with its appropriate banner in the following order: First, the young ladies of the parish, numbering about thirty, dressed in white, with white wreaths and bouquets of flowers, then the societies of the Church of our Lady of Sorrows of Pitt-street; the societies of the Church of St. Michaels, Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue; the societies of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Forty-ninth-street; the societies of the Church of Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway; the societies of the Church of St. Alphonsus, South Fifth-avenue, near Canal-street; the societies of the Church of St. Francis de Assise of Thirty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue; the societies, Franciscus Xaverius, Franciscus Josephus and St. John of the St. John the Baptist Church, Thirtieth-street, closing the procession.

When these had all been seated the clergymen, preceded by the cross-bearer and acolytes, and followed by Archbishop McCloskey, proceeded down the central aisle of the church, and reaching the vestibule began the chant of the Litany of the Saints, the Archbishop sprinkling the walls with holy water; and then slowly proceeding up the central aisle the clergy knelt in the sanctuary until the completion of the litany. Then the procession of acolytes, clergy and bishops wended its way down one side aisle and up the other, singing one of the solemn anthems of the liturgy, and having again reached the sanctuary the Archbishop laid aside his crosier, mitre and cope and, resuming his purple cope, chain and cross, took his seat upon the archi-episcopal throne, at the left side of the altar. In a few moments Right Rev. Perisco, Bishop of Savannah, made his appearance at the altar vested for the celebration of Mass. The choir and band played Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." After the "Gloria in Excelsis," Rev. Father Haas, Provincial of the Capuchin Order in Wisconsin, preached the dedication sermon in German, taking for his text, "This is the house of God."

At the conclusion of the mass, Archbishop McCloskey congratulated the congregation and the Capuchin Fathers upon the success of their undertaking.

The church is built of stone, in the French-Gothic style. The three altars are made of white polished marble, the arches filled with a background of dark-veined marble, which contrasts favorably with the delicate carving of the lilies and other flowers faintly traced upon the white. The altar railing is of walnut, with alternate panels of curled maple. the pulpit of carved black-walnut, the canopy being finished with a dove in the centre of a halo cut in white maple. The floors and pews are of black-walnut and oak, the floor of the sanctuary and the altar-steps are covered with a carpet of rich Persian pattern. The cost of the building is $175,000. It will seat comfortably 1,200 people, and is under the care of the Capuchin Fathers: Father Bonaventure is the pastor, and will be assisted in his duties by Fathers Laurentius, Pasificus and Dominica, who all reside in a house built for their accommodation in Thirty-first-street, in the rear of the church.

Accident at the Fishing Banks.

Yesterday afternoon, while John Lee was sitting on the bulwarks of the steam-boat *Seth Low*, fishing, at the Cholera Banks, he was prostrated by the heat, and fell overboard. Richard Bevens, another of the passengers, sprang into the water and seized Lee as he was about to sink, and supported him in the water until a boat was lowered and both were rescued. Bevens was almost exhausted, and remained prostrate for several hours. Lee was insensible from a severe cut on his head, which it is supposed he received by being struck by the paddle-wheel. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is feared he cannot survive.

MINOR ASSAULTS.

Resisting the Police—Tenement-House Quarrels—A Man Stabbed with a Bayonet—Row in a Bar-Room.

On Saturday evening Officer Harrington, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while on patrol, observed Eliza McGraw acting in a disorderly manner in front of a lager-beer saloon in First-avenue, near Thirtieth-street. He told her to go into the house, when the woman seized a heavy billet of wood and struck the officer a violent blow, at the same time calling her husband, Timothy McGraw, to her assistance, when he joined in the assault upon the officer. The latter rapped for assistance, which soon arriving, both the assailants were arrested and locked up.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. Mary McTague, an Irish woman, residing at No. 34 Mott-street, became involved in a quarrel with a woman named McGinniss, who was on a visit to some person in the house. During the quarrel Mrs. McGinniss struck Mrs. McTague on the head with the lid of a stove, causing a severe wound. She was attended by Police Surgeon White, and Mrs. McGinniss made her escape.

Late on Saturday night Patrick Brannigan, aged thirty-nine, residing at No. 549 First-avenue, was stabbed in the back of the neck with an old bayonet and dangerously wounded by Wakey Collins, aged sixteen, who escaped. Collins and a number of other young ruffians were assembled in the hallway of Brannigan's residence and making a great noise. Brannigan went down, and ordered them to disperse, when Collins turned on him and plunged the bayonet into his neck. Brannigan was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he went home.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Jeffrey Emerson, employed in the liquor-store of P. Cunningham, at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and First-avenue, was assaulted by Wm. S. Black, who was beating him unmercifully when Andrew Welch, the bar-tender in the place, went to his assistance. Black then turned on Welch, and stabbed him in the head with a pocket-knife, causing a dangerous wound. Black was arrested and locked up. Welch was attended by Police Surgeon Swann, and taken to his home, No. 1,037 Second-avenue.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, John Wallace and Edward Tully, a driver, employed at the Astor House, met in East Houston-street, and became engaged in a quarrel, which resulted in a fight. Mutual friends separated them, and nothing serious resulted. About an hour afterward, however, they met again at the corner of Amity and Greene streets, when the quarrel was renewed. During the fracas Wallace fired a small pistol at Tully, the bullet grazing the latter's right arm. Both the belligerents were arrested and locked up at the Mercer-street Police Station. They were arraigned before Justice Cox at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when Tully was discharged and Wallace held in $500 bail.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, John Supple, of No. 33 Hamilton-street, and Thomas Harrigan, of No. 11 Hamilton-street, stole a quantity of fish from John Roe, of Whitestone, Long Island, at Catharine Market. Roe raised an outcry, and Roundsman Folk, of the Seventh Precinct, hurried to the spot. He attempted to arrest Supple, when Harrigan rushed to his comrade's assistance, and made an assault upon the roundsman. While the Policeman was struggling with his two assailants, several other officers from the Fourth and Seventh Precincts arrived at the scene, and by a vigorous application of their locust clubs soon reduced the two thieves to submission. They were taken to the Madison-street Police Station. Harrigan had received three severe scalp wounds during the struggle, so he was sent to Bellevue Hospital as a prisoner. Supple was taken to Essex Market Court, when Justice Cox committed him for trial.

At 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, James O'Brien, aged forty-two, no home, while working his passage to this City on board the steam-boat *Continental*, from New-Haven, was assaulted by James Creagan, a watchman, who struck him with an iron bar, injuring him severely. O'Brien was taken to the Park Hospital. Creagan was not arrested.

At 7 o'clock last evening, Thos. Dunlavy, alias "Nary," aged thirteen, of No. 313 East Twenty-sixth-street, was shot in the neck by Thos. Kennedy, alias "Pod," of No. 221 East Twenty-fifth-street, who was carelessly handling a loaded pistol at the foot of East Twenty-first-street. Dunlavy was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, but while the attending surgeons were preparing to extract the ball he ran away from the office and made his escape from the hospital. He is not seriously injured.

At 5½ o'clock, last evening, James Hanley, of No. 283 First-avenue, and Henry Leary, of No. 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, quarreled about their jumping achievements, at Eighty-fourth-street and First-avenue. During the fight Hanley drew a pistol and shot Leary in the back, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested by Officer Zeiger, of the Twenty-third Precinct, and James Supple, of No. 420 East Sixteenth-street, who endeavored to rescue the prisoner, was also arrested. Both were locked up at the East Eighty-sixth-street Police Station.

DR. NORMAN M'LEOD.

Memorial Discourse by Rev. David Mitchell.

Rev. David Mitchell, pastor of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning delivered a discourse on the life and services of Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod. The speaker took his text from the second book of Samuel, first chapter, twenty-fifth verse: "How are the mighty fallen in the midst of battle." After commenting on David's words while gazing on the lifeless bodies of Saul and Jonathan, he went on to show that the death of the great is always a subject of serious thought and meditation, and pointed out various instances in history where the decease of noted men had excited feelings similar to those expressed by the sweet singer of Israel. He then gave a biographical sketch of Dr. McLeod, and, having been educated under him, was enabled to point out his peculiarities of mind and character. The reverend speaker said that, having been born in 1812, Dr. McLeod had only reached sixty years of age. As a boy, Norman McLeod was bright and witty, and while at college endeared himself to others more by his personal qualities, than by any brilliancy as a student. He first distinguished himself when Sir Robert Peel was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on which occasion he delivered a brilliant speech at the banquet. His first ministry was at Lowden, in Ayrshire, and when the secession of 1842 took place, although he was suspected of having sympathy with the seceders, he remained non-committed, and afterward assisted in the reconstruction of the disrupted Church. He next became the minister of the parish of Dalkieth, near Edinburgh, the population of which was much larger than at Lowden, and his duties consequently more extensive. He was afterward removed to Glasgow, where he had a charge second to none in the world. Here he became famous for his eloquence. His sermons were ever easy and practical, simple but earnest. The parish being populous, his parochial work was very heavy. While visiting his parishioners, he found that many made the excuse for not attending church that they had "no clothes." He instituted evening services for such persons, and stationed a sexton at the door to keep out all who were well dressed. So faithful was this sexton, that on one occasion he kept out Dr. McLeod's wife, a joke which the minister enjoyed as much as anyone. When the royal family of England made Aberdeenshire a Summer resort, Dr. McLeod was invited to preach, and his first sermon made such an impression that he was often called upon by the Queen to preach before her. He was subsequently made Chaplain to Her Majesty, a position more of honor than emolument, and often was invited to the royal table. But these honors made no difference in his character. He was as much at home in the palace as the cottage, and felt pleasure in both. He was chosen a private counsellor to the royal family, and was much admired by the late Prince Albert. He also became a shining light in the world of letters, and founded *Good Words*, which periodical has become one of the favorites of the reading public, reaching a circulation of over 100,000 copies monthly. He was also Chairman of the Indian Mission Board. In this work he made a tour of Scotland, spoke energetically in favor of foreign missions, and recently personally visited the East Indies. But, withal, he was not without faults. His kindness of heart often led him to imprudent expressions, and when he advocated relaxation for the working man and his family, on the Sabbath day, his opponents made his words appear as if he encouraged license. Dr. McLeod could not see the difference between the rich man rolling to church in his carriage, and the poor man using a car; between the rich man walking in his garden and the poor man using the fields for the same purpose. He argued that the Sabbath was a day of freedom and rest, and not restriction. Dr. McLeod was raised to the Moderator's chair, the highest gift in the Church of Scotland. The reverend speaker hoped that the lesson of his life would not be thrown away, so that, while dead, he would yet live through his works.

During the afternoon Rev. Mr. Mitchell preached the funeral sermon on James Moore, who had been sexton of the Canal-street Church for about forty years; and in the evening delivered a discourse in Carmel Chapel, one of the New-York City Missions, at No. 134 Bowery.

Cricket.

The matches arranged between the Harvards and St. Georges, and the former and Manhattans, have fallen through, the collegians being unable as yet to enlist an eleven. Today, if members enough can be tempted out, the St. George's will play a club game at Hoboken.

THE COLLEGES.

PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT.

The Baccalaureate Sermon of President McCosh Before the Graduating Class.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, (College of New Jersey,) yesterday, delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon to the class of 1872, the one hundred and twenty-fifth class to graduate from Nassau Hall. The sermon was delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, before the college students and faculty, and a large audience of townspeople and visitors.

The doctor took for his text the passages: "The just live by faith,"—Heb. ii., 4; and "But speak thou the things that become sound doctrine,"—Tit. ii., 1; and he made a powerful argument in favor of the necessity for Christians to live a life of faith, as the only security for salvation hereafter. In addressing the graduates he said:

"Those of you who have pursued the whole course, have been four years with us. They have been four eventful years."

They have been eventful years in the history of the College. You entered this institution at a time when the country was settling down after the devastating war, and when the friends were ready to rally around it and support it. The number of students has slowly but steadily increased. The year before you came it was 264; this year it is 379. Some eight or ten new branches have been added to our curriculum, bringing it up fully to the wants of the times, and selections of studies, within stringent limits, have been allowed in the two advanced classes. Fellowships and prizes of considerable value have been instituted to encourage the students to master the various branches of learning here, and to pursue deeper studies for a time after receiving their degrees. I am convinced that during your academic course there has been severer study than before among the better half of our students, and by systematic examinations we are endeavoring to raise up the standard of the other half. The number and the character of our College buildings have been largely and wisely increased by the liberality of our friends. Among other points of improvement, it is worthy of being mentioned that we have been delivered during your course from some of the old habits which disgraced us. It will be recorded in the history of this college that one of the last acts done by this class was to pass a set of resolutions against the employment of any dishonest means of any kind at the college examinations—resolutions concurred in by all the students assembled in public meeting for this purpose. This leads me to remark that our college will not be in a satisfactory condition until, being with or without religion, we have the moral tone of the college so elevated that lying and deceit of every kind is reprobated by the great body of students. I adhere to all that Paul says about the importance of faith, but I concur heartily with James, where he says that "Faith if it hath not works is dead, being alone."

These years have been eventful ones in your own personal histories. They are four years of human life proverbially short and uncertain. Here you have had opportunities and facilities for improvement in the lectures, the recitations, the library, the scientific apparatus, and in the literary societies. You have gained solid and varied knowledge, more or less, which may be useful to you through life, and to others. There has been eager study on the part of many, and they have acquired habits of application and perseverance to go with them through their whole future career. But the grand work of life is not finished when you have concluded your course; it is, after all, only begun—in the case of some, well begun. From the Commencement season you have to enter on a wide arena to contend with more numerous competitors. I exhort those of you who have gained honors carefully to guard them. The laurels placed on your brows this week will soon wither, and you will need to earn fresh ones. Some behind you at this stage may come to outstrip you in the race of life. Some this day may be feeling, "I have not done what I might have done here." Well, let your resolution be from this day to enter in a new spirit on the work before you. My definition of a fool is not one who has never made a failure, but one who cannot profit by his failures. In looking on my past life I can testify that my days of failure have been the times that most helped me on. I remember as well as yesterday the close of a session in my collegiate days, when honors were being distributed to my companions, one after another, and none to me, who had been reared in a retired country district without any scholastic advantages, and I formed the secret purpose expressed not to mother or sisters in the strength of God, I will yet vie with the best of them, and ere I finished my college course, the University of Edinburgh, departing from its established course, gave me an honorary degree of A. M. without requiring me to pass an examination. I say it for the encouragement of those who might feel discouraged because they get no honors on this occasion that they may resolve to seek higher and more enduring honors.

But let me tell you that you are going forth into a field where you will have more powerful temptations to contend with than you have had here—temptations before which many fall. From the instruction which you have received here out of God's Word you know what is needful in order to your being able to stand. You know that you need gracious aid to prepare you for that place to which you all trust to go when your labor here is over. But you know what is equally important for you to know, that you need a higher strength than your own to guide you in the right path through the tangled scenes of this life. See, then, that you have, first, faith to hold by God for yourself; and, second, that you have faith in doctrine, which may keep you firm and enable you to instruct others. This is the last time you will meet as a class for the public worship of God. I do trust that some of you will meet here from time to time to revive old recollections and strengthen old friendships. But probably, after the solemnities of these few days are over, you will never all meet at any one time or place, but you may now, at this very time and place, enter into a covenant "ordered in all things and sure," which will insure your meeting again—no wanderer lost—if not on earth, yet in heaven. "Come and let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall never be forgotten."

With this class I have been brought into contact for the last four years at least twice each week, with the Junior Class and with the majority of the Senior Class three times each week. It would show that I have no heart if I did not feel a pang at parting with you and if I did not promise to feel an interest in you. I remain here so long as God sees fit to spare me for usefulness. You go away to widely differing scenes and spheres. The good wishes and prayers of your Alma Mater will follow you. She will rejoice still more to hear of you being good and doing good. She will rejoice to hear of you prospering. Some of you, if you exhibit the same good qualities you have done here, may rise to eminence, all of you be useful members of society. She will shed a secret tear of shame, concealing it from every one, if she hears of any of you doing a dishonorable deed or falling into vice. I feel at this moment as if I had lost many opportunities of doing good. I feel as if I had left much unsaid that I should have said and am tempted to try and say it now. But past neglect cannot thus be atoned for, and I know that I am not likely to deepen my impression for good by much speaking. So, in the name of our gracious Redeemer, I give you one other invitation to come to Christ, and I commit you to Him who "is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy."

UNION COLLEGE.

Close of the First Week of Commencement—Summary of the Proceedings—Improvements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Schenectady, Saturday, June 22, 1870.

The first week of the Commencement exercises of Union College, which opened on Monday, the 17th, has just been brought to a close by the celebration of the anniversaries of the Literary Societies, and the examinations of students proper and those seeking admission. The Theological Society opened the ball on Monday evening, in the College Chapel, with an address and valedictory by G. D. Slocum, of the Senior Class, who was responded to by J. Countermine, a Junior. On Tuesday, at 7½ P. M. the Adelphic Society held its anniversary. Messrs. McMechan and Lester being the orators, and on Wednesday, at the same hour, the Philomathean Society did likewise, being represented by Messrs. Kline and Clute. Thursday evening was devoted to the closing session of the Senate and House of Representatives—an institution which I believe is peculiar to Union. The young gentlemen have certainly displayed remarkable talent for oratory, and their subjects were generally well chosen and handled in a scholarlike manner, doing credit both to themselves and the faculty. As is usual on these occasions, large audiences assembled in the College chapel, who seemed, by the hearty manner in which they greeted the speakers, to have been well pleased. The ladies were especially gracious in the matter of bouquets, which were liberally distributed.

The programme for next week is as follows: On Sunday the Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Potter, the President. On Monday, at 7½ P. M., there will be prize speaking by members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes. On Tuesday (Alumni Day) the Phi Beta Kappa Society and Alumni Association will hold their annual meetings, and at 3 P. M. the Graduating Class will hold their Class-Day exercises in the College Grove. At 8 P. M., a grand concert will be given by Sullivan's Band, of Albany, under the auspices of the Graduating Class.

On Wednesday, at 10 A. M., the new President, Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, will be inaugurated, and then will follow the Commencement exercises proper, at which Hon. Wm. H. Seward has consented to deliver the response in behalf of the Alumni. The whole will be concluded by a reception given by the President at his house in the evening, after which this old town will doubtless settle down into its customary dullness; for verily there seems to be little stirring about primeval old Dorp.

Yesterday and today have been devoted to the examination of candidates for admission to the Freshman Class, quite a number of whom have already presented themselves. Great improvements have been made about the College buildings, the rooms having been so arranged as to give each student a sleeping apartment, with a sitting-room, or parlor, shared in common by two chums. Thi arrangements has met with great favor. A large and very fine building, in point of architecture, is being erected on the Campus, between the North and South Colleges, which is to be used as a chapel, and by the Engineering and Literary Societies. It will be completed before the next commencement arrives. Another new house has been erected for the President, and it is rumored that a large meadow in front of the College terrace is to be converted into a park, which will be a vast improvement, not only for the College, but also the town, as it will furnish a place of recreation for the citizens during the Summer months. Taking all the signs of progress together, it may be confidently assumed that the future of Union College is as bright as her past. She certainly seems to be sparing no effort to maintain the proud rank which she has always borne among similar institutions of the United States.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Class-Day Proceedings—Address and Music—Planting the Class Tree—A Concert.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Providence, R. I., Friday, June 21, 1872.

Today opened with a cloudless sky, and long ere the hour appointed for the day's exercises to commence, the college grounds presented a lively and animated appearance. Class-day at Brown is the great day, and, in early anticipation of this day, the buildings and surroundings have been undergoing a thorough renovation and cleaning. The plasterers and whitewashers finished their work some days ago, and old University Hall, aged one hundred and four, and Hope College, a more recent structure, attired in their new coat of white, gayly decorated in various quarters with flags and bunting, made a very favorable impression upon the host of friends here today.

The exercises of the day commenced at 10 o'clock, when Manning Hall was filled to overflowing. The Senior Class having formed in procession, with President Caswell at their head, marched into the hall, the band playing an appropriate march from the gallery. After music and prayer, an address was delivered by J. C. P. Woods, President of the class, followed by an oration by A. J. Jennings. Subject—"Unity of Modern Civilization." A poem, by B. A. Greene, the class poet, was next read. Next came an address by J. H. Olcott, another by A. A. Bennett, and a third, to undergraduates, by Geo. Washburn. Alexis Caswell, D.D., LL. D., President of Brown, next delivered his address, and the class proceeded to plant their tree, singing the class hymn. The students afterward gathered round the chapel steps and entertained their friends with college songs. This evening a promenade concert was given, the "front Campus" being brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and transparencies.

A SAD STORY.

How Three Members of One Family Became Insane.

From the Troy Times, June 21.

Turnkey Geo. McKeon yesterday conveyed Patrick Craven and his sister to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum, where their brother had already been confined. On the trip down they were continually employed in giving utterance to expressions of affection for each other, and for another brother, Rev. Father Craven, who accompanied them. The clergyman came to this country some years ago, and recently, at his desire, his sister and two brothers followed him. The three had been well educated, and brought with them about $5,000 in money. The omens were all in their favor, and the indications pointed to a successful and happy career in the land of their adoption. By advice of their brother, the priest, they purchased a farm in Essex County, and went there to live. They had been brought up in the strictest possible manner, and taught to have implicit faith in the Catholic Church. Their affection for each other was only rivaled by their devotion to the religion in which they had been educated. To them a heretic was the worst possible person, and all who did not look upon the Church with their eyes was unfit for association with them. Near them lived a fellow-countryman, who, it seems, was a Freemason. One of the brothers entered this man's dwelling, and while there learned of his friend's connection with the Masonic order. To him a Mason had always seemed to be a representative of the evil one, and when he was apprised of the fact that he was on intimate terms with one of the dreaded fraternity, he ran from the house. The incident caused a depression of spirits, which brought on sickness, and this in turn produced insanity. The sister watched by her afflicted brother's bedside for two weeks with all the devotion of which a woman is capable, and wore herself out in ministering to him. At last her strength gave way and she became ill herself. Her disease resembled brain fever, but when she recovered her physical power it was found that she, too, was a maniac. The double misfortune preyed upon the mind of the other brother, whose reason also soon fled, and these three persons, devoted to their religion and to each other, became irrational beings. One brother was conveyed to the Insane Asylum at Poughkeepsee two weeks ago. The sister was placed in the hospital in this city, and the other brother removed to Malone, where he subsequently attempted to take his own life. It was determined early this week to send these two to the Insane Asylum also, and yesterday they were placed there by Turnkey McKeon and their sane brother, the priest, whose grief at parting with them is beyond the power of words to describe. Great tears rolled down his cheeks, and he seemed to be almost heartbroken. The only relief to the sombre coloring of this recital is the statement of the physician in charge of the asylum, which is to the effect that their cases are not entirely hopeless.

Something Definite About Julian's Sour Grapes.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 19.

Mr. George W. Julian was a candidate for Congreseman at large on the Republican ticket up to a late hour on the night of the 21st of February, when his friends, finding his nomination impossible, conveniently produced a dispatch from him declining to be a candidate, which was published in the papers next morning, being the day of the Convention. He was next a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention, in which, after great labor, he was defeated. He was next a candidate before the Democratic Convention in this City, last week, for Congressman at large. He came here the day before the Convention and circulated freely among the Democracy, and urged the necessity of having the Liberal Republicans represented upon the ticket, while a few friends went about industriously suggesting that he should be the man. Finding that the grapes were sour, and that the Democracy had no place for a Liberal Republican, he left the city on the day of the Convention, leaving a letter of declination in the hands of that great advocate of labor, Austin H. Puett, which was read to the Convention in the nick of time. Whether he will have an opportunity of being a candidate for another office this Summer is not known.

We had almost forgotten at the moment that he was a candidate for the Presidency, and received five votes before the Labor Convention at Columbus, when Judge Davis was nominated. He is a fine specimen of a Liberal Republican who hates office, and is anxious only for reform. His disgust with the Republican Party dates from his defeat for the nomination for Congress by Judge Wilson in the Fourth District two years ago.

Republican Prospects in Illinois.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 21.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday, at its head-quarters in this city, for the purpose of inaugurating the national and State campaign in Illinois. There was a large attendance of committee-men, every district being represented. There were also present many distinguished Republicans from various parts of the State. Prominent among the latter were Senator Logan, Gen. Beveridge, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. J. K. Edsall, nominee for Attorney-General; Hon. Edward Rutz, nominee for State Treasurer; Hon. C. B. Farwell and Mr. A. C. Hesing. The reports from the different districts were very encouraging, many of them indicating careful canvassing, and an accurate knowledge of the political situation, derived from actual observation. Reports all agreed that not only the National nominees, but the State ticket, from the first name to the last, are received throughout the State with an enthusiasm guaranteeing the most triumphant success, by majorities exceeding those of 1868.

ITALIAN INUNDATIONS.

Heavy Rains in the North—Dreadful Devastation of the Country.

Rome (June 6) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Fire has done its work in Southern Italy, water is now devastating Northern Italy. The heavy rains of the last few weeks have carried away the banks of the River Po, near Ferrara, and many miles of country are flooded, while 40,000 people have with difficulty saved themselves from death. The damages are estimated at 20,000,000 francs. *Lo Voce del Palesine* and the other local papers give terrible accounts of the state of the country. When the waters first broke down the banks, the authorities paid comparatively little attention to the matter, but during the night miles and miles of the country were flooded, and the panic among the population became alarming. The river first overflowed at Mezzano, a little later at another point, and the torrent in both places measured more than 150 yards in width. In a few hours a number of villages were under water. Fortunately the victims seem to be very few. The Mayors of the several Communes and the military did their best. All the boats were requisitioned and whole families were saved. Many were found on the roofs of their cottages crying for help. The Minister of Public Works left Rome at once, and proceeded to the spot. He visited the places where the banks had given way, and ordered immediate works where it was most probable that the waters would break through again. And here, as was the case in Naples, bands of young thieves exerted themselves to profit by the terrible calamity, and the priests came out with the old story that Heaven is punishing the Italians for their conduct toward the Pope. The public charity is now appealed to again to relieve the distress occasioned by this fresh disaster, which has caused the ruin of thousands of peasants. At Ferrara, Rovigo and Polesella, the authorities have ordered the bakers to work day and night, and enormous supplies of bread are distributed among the populations. At Polesalla alone the Syndic supplies loaves to 5,000 persons, 300 of whom are sheltered in the town hall. The National Guards were immediately summoned under arms, and are zealously performing their duty. The King has subscribed 20,000 francs in behalf of the victims, and the Minister of the Interior 5,000 francs. All the Communes and several rich landed proprietors have likewise subscribed for large amounts. At Ro and Guarda many of the houses have fallen, and the trees have been completely destroyed. At Ambrogio several granaries were ruined, and it was with the utmost difficulty and danger that the troops saved, by means of boats, some fifty persons.

TOUR AMONG THE INDIANS.

An Attractive Journey Designed by a Wealthy Foreigner in the West.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 19.

Mr. Wm. Blackmore, an English capitalist and the distinguished founder of the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, is about starting out from Denver on an extended tour over the Rocky Mountain region. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Blackmore, Gen. Cowen, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Col. John Delano, son of Secretary Delano. They first visit Colorado Springs and Pueblo, accompanied by Col. James Archers, who will show the party the great natural wonders about the "Garden of the Gods," Pike's Peak, and the Fountain Que Bouille. From Pueblo they go to the Yellowstone region with Prof. Hayden, the United States geologist; then leave him and cross to Fort Benton, then down the Missouri River to Omaha, holding along the route interesting pow-wows with the Indians. Thence returning westward to Colorado, they cross the Sange De Cristo Pass to Fort Garland and on to the Pagons' Springs where they are to have a pow-wow with the Ute Indians who are disaffected and have been making attacks on the settlers. They will next visit the Pueblo Indians at Taos, so as to be present at their great annual festival of the feast San Germina, on the 30th of September. Afterward they will visit Sante Fé, Albuquerque, and return via Fort Union to St. Louis.

It will thus be seen that a most comprehensive route has been planned, having for its objects the study of the archæology and the manners and customs of the Indian tribes, and also a careful study of the flora and fauna of the country traversed. Mr. Blackmore will collect such specimens illustrating the various subjects of his investigation as will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to science. He is a gentleman of varied and extensive culture, who takes great delight in all matters pertaining to the natural sciences. He also has a strong desire to study the Indian character, and is firmly impressed with the belief in the capacity of the Indians for civilization. As he is extensively engaged in developing the mining resources of Colorado and New-Mexico, doubtless business will be combined with study and pleasure. Mr. Blackmore commences his long journey with the zeal of an enthusist, as will be seen by the following extract taken from a private note addressed to us:

"You see I have carved out an excursion which for interest, novelty or enjoyment, will rival any that can be planned in the Old World. I shall be glad to add to my knowledge of the great resources of your country, and shall hope to return—barring scalping and accidents—to the Old World a wiser man."

How Senator Wilson Aided a Boy in Blue.

Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, June 19, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Commercial:

It being probable that a good many of my old comrades in arms do not, like myself, individually know how Senator Henry Wilson, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, worked for the private soldiers, I want to tell you what he did in my case. I was a private soldier, and in 1867, after my discharge, I wrote him a letter about a certain bounty to which myself and another private in the same company were entitled, but which the Pay-master, on one pretext or another, had refused to pay. Senator Wilson did not do as many men would have done, and say, "O pshaw! its only a private soldier's letter, without indorsement from a superior officer," but he went to work as soon as possible, and notwithstanding the tedious nature of the business—he having to look back for a period of three years—did not rest until everything was cleared up satisfactorily, and we got our money. I hope my old comrades will appreciate what he has done for them and is still doing for their benefit and comfort. FRED. EBERLE, Formerly of Company I, First United States Artillery.

Fenton, Winans and Bemus.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 22.

As Chautauqua County has always furnished more than the average majority for the Republican ticket, perhaps it was only natural that she should have had more than the average number of black sheep within the good fold. Anyway it seems she did. It would have troubled any other Republican county to match the great Chautauqua "three"—Reuben E. Fenton, Orange S. Winans and Matt. P. Bemus—in respect to the odium cast upon the party by having to acknowledge them. To think of the awful load of abuse which the Democratic Press has heaped upon our party, on account of the doings of these three! And then to know that Fenton, Winans and Bemus have all gone over to the Democracy with Greeley, surely we must feel thankful! As the Republican Party will be all the healthier for this sloughing off, we can afford to wish our opponents much joy on their gain, while we congratulate our Chautauqua friends on their loss.

Probable Murder by a Sailor in Brooklyn.

Late Saturday evening, Thomas Ballard was beaten and kicked nearly to death on the pier at the Pierrepont Stores, Brooklyn. Ballard was a passenger on the steam-ship *Equator*, which was then lying at the dock. He alleges that he had been on shore and was returning to the ship, and that while passing through a narrow alleyway leading to the dock, he was attacked by Wm. Matthews, a sailor belonging to the *Equator*, who knocked him down and kicked him about the head until he was almost insensible. Ballard was taken to the City Hospital. His condition is considered very critical. Matthews was arrested.

A Pleasant Summer Resort.

Mr. C. Henry Abbot, formerly of the White Mountains, has rented, for the Summer months, the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson. The locality is unsurpassed for varied and picturesque scenery, and commands a complete view of the Catskill Mountains and other points on the Hudson River. Mr. Abbot will be favorably remembered by White Mountain tourists in former years.

Stolen Property.

For several weeks past Police Capt. Ferry, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, has taken, in varied quantities, from captured sneak thieves and burglars, silverware and other valuables, the result of many a raid on dwelling-houses in different parts of the city. The property thus collected amounts in value to over $1,000, and includes articles of plate ordinarily found at the residences of persons in good circumstances, fine shawls, a violin worth $200, &c. Capt. Ferry returned the plunder according to ownership, so far as ascertained. There are twenty-six lots of it, some of which is property recognized as stolen from Mayor Powell, some from District-Attorney Britton, and some from D. P. Barnard, a wealthy lawyer. Much of it, however, remains unclaimed.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Henry Johnson, a young man, fell from the second story of the new building corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-street, to the cellar, and was fatally injured.

Philip Reien, a young Austrian, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for stealing $50 worth of clothes and a revolver from William J. Cornelius and J Alexander, who were boarding with him at No. 5 Vandam-street.

The condition of the firemen who were injured at the explosion in Liberty-st. on Saturday, and who are at Bellevue, was considerably improved yesterday, and none of the sufferers are thought to be in immediate danger.

The Police force of the Eighth Precinct, on Saturday evening, presented Inspector John McDermott, who formerly commanded them, with an elegant solid gold Inspector's shield and a pair of handsome sleeve-buttons.

John Loonay, aged thirty-five, of No. 242 Cherry-street, while visiting with his wife on board the lighter *T. L. Miller*, lying at Pier No. 49, East River, fell overboard and was drowned. The body of the unfortunate man was not recovered.

The remains of the man found floating in the Fulton Ferry slip several days ago have been identified as those of Franz Oscar Hultman, who did business at No. 49 Crosby-street, and resided at No. 175 Monroe-street, Brooklyn. He had been missing for a long time.

Ellen Collins, aged thirty-seven, of No. 347 Madison-street, after lingering for eight months at Bellevue Hospital, died yesterday from burns received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which she was endeavoring to extinguish by blowing down the chimney.

Officer Fitzgerald, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested John Stenernagel, of No. 249 West Thirty-fifth-street, for violation of the Excise law, and Justice Cox held him to bail in $100. As these cases never come to trial, the amount of bail is of but little consequence.

The White Star steam-ship *Republic*, which left Liverpool on June 13 and Queenstown on June 14, reached this port last evening. The courtesy of the management of the line places us in receipt of mail news later by three days than that received by the *Deutschland*.

Robert McNulty, a printer, seventeen years old, was held for trial by Justice Scott at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a watch from Simon Siverson, of No. 316 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, while the latter was standing at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, on Saturday evening.

Ferdinand Exposito, who said he was a porter, residing in Sackett-street, Brooklyn, and Santo Corrosio, a young Italian seaman, sixteen years old, were committed for trial at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a bale of wool worth $500 from the bark *Nuevo Veritas*, lying at Pier No. 51 East River, to which Corrosio belonged.

Messrs. C. R. Poillon, of No. 224 South-street, say that the passenger steamer *G. T. Olyphant*, which partially sunk returning from the yacht-race on Thursday, is not an old boat, has just come off the dry-dock, has had her boiler tested to fifty-five pounds pressure, and that the leak was caused by a fracture of the feed-pump, and not by any defect in the hull.

Edward G. Tully, of the Astor House, became involved in a difficulty with John Wallace, a truck-driver, who resides at No. 236 West Sixteenth-street, during which Wallace discharged a pistol at Tully, the ball taking effect in the right arm. Wallace says that he fired the shot in self-defense. Judge Cox committed him to answer in default of $500 bail.

BROOKLYN.

Two slight fires occurred in Brooklyn Saturday evening from kerosene lamp explosions, and one from shooting fire-crackers.

Saturday night Jeremiah Smith, a carpenter, and his wife Ellen, residing at East New-York, drank together until their cordiality turned into a fight, and Smith threw a cup and a glass goblet at his wife's head, cutting a severe wound through the scalp. He was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

Proceedings have been commenced at Jamaica before Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge, to have Franklin Norton, who recently shot Robert White, the South-side Railroad contractor at Rockaway, sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Today the last spike will be driven which completes the track on the Central Railroad from Hunter's Point to Farmingdale. The road connects at Flushing with the Flushing and North-side Railroad, thence runs to Queens, seven miles, where it connects with the road built by Mr. Stewart, which runs through the Plains, fourteen miles, to Farmingdale.

STATEN ISLAND.

Today the town officials of Northfield and Castleton will complete arrangements for building the new bridge across the causeway known as Bodine's Mill-dam, at a cost of $12,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The works of the Lodi Poudrette Company, owned by James R. Dye & Co., on the Hackensack River, were destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock last evening. The value of the property destroyed is probably over $75,000. It is thought to be the work of incendiaries.

The people of Rahway are greatly excited over the appearance of the small-pox. A child of Ferdinand Graves, proprietor of the National Hotel, on Main-street, and also of a carriage factory, was taken with the disease, and the authorities have closed up the place. A large rough board fence has been erected about the house, completely shutting it in, and upon the fence large small pox posters have been posted. No communication is allowed between the inmates of the house and outsiders.

The Court of Pardons meets this evening in Trenton, having adjourned over from Tuesday evening last. The petitions in favor of a commutation of sentence in the cases of Libbie Garrabant and John W. Avery, under sentence of death for murder, which were presented at the last meeting, will be taken up for consideration. The petition in favor of Miss Garrabant is signed by 4,000 persons, among whom are 1,700 ladies. The case of Wm. H. Bumsted will probably occupy the attention of the Court for some time, since there is a strong pressure for his pardon.

[Advertisement.]

LET ALL CHILDREN REJOICE.

The rising generation are no more to be sickened and agonized with nauseous purgatives. The delightful vegetable laxative, Castoria, superior to any of them in the thoroughness of its operation, agreeable to the taste as honey, and occasioning no pain, is being adopted and indorsed everywhere as a Standard Family Medicine.

[Advertisement.]

A Strike.—Strikes are popular just now, but the most popular is the universal strike for Knox's Summer Hats. Capital and labor both approve of Knox's, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. J. Ellison, Mrs. Hallick, Miss Lilly Prescott, Miss Dora Harrop, Mrs. R. Bates and servant, Miss Carrie R. Bates, Miss Daisy Bates, John R. Ackerman, Miss A. Ackarman, Mrs. L. O. Goodrich, Mrs. W. B. Shepard, A. Falco, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Simms, Walker Blaine, W. Lade, Mr. Morris, Jr., Mr. Ransom, Mrs. Ransom, Wm. Cumming, Mrs. Cumming, Chas. McKenzie, Frank H. Drews, T. B. Pardee, Alex. Ewing, Mrs. Maria McCarg, Mrs. Mary Hawkey, W. L. Palmer, Jr., E. S. Sandford, Dr. Hanbury Smith, Mrs. Smith, C. F. Coffin, Mrs. Coffin, H. W. Edwards, A. W. Aborn, Mr. Meyerheim, Chas. G. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Geo. J. A. Coulson, Mrs. Coulson, Miss F. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, 5 children and servant, Thos. Gray, Miss Gray, Mr. Hamaciroya, Mr. Foukonbara, Mme Cabanas, Master O. Cabanas, Thomas H. Cullen, F. D. King, H. G. Potter, Thomas Swinyard, Miss C. H. Crundall, Miss E. M. Crundall, Gen. Fred. Starring, J. B. Ellison, Mrs. J. B. Ellison, J. Hull Browning, Mrs. Browning, Spencer J. Baldwin, R. C. Eldridge, George Legg, Mrs. Clara Legg, infant and servant, Daniel Hussey, Mrs. Hussey, Master Hussey, Miss Worthing, Mrs. F. A. Rockwell, Mr. Abel Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Dr. N. B. Slayton, Mrs. Slayton, Mrs. Slayton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Belrose, Mrs. and Miss Bagg, J. H. Beales, Jr., Mrs. Beales, W. H. Bullock, Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Battersby, W. H. Newson, A. C. Jeffrey, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. Cornner.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, Miss Minnie Warren, Commodore Nutt, Richard Garrett, C. Connor, Miss Anne Jackson, J. H. Frith, R. L. Sibbett, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Dickson, Mr. Trevwithick, Mrs. W. Bell, Jno. Parsons, Alex. Burrage, Thos. Turner, John Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. W. Jones and 4 children, Mr. Phillips, J. R. Blacka, Miss Eliza Moore, W. G. Laurence, Mr. Laverelle, Mr. Brazoni, Robert Cunningham, Miss Mary Williams, John Burton, Miss E. C. Johnstone, Samuel Turner, wife and infant, Mrs. White and 2 children, Chas. Keeler, B. S. Kellogg, Mrs. Kellogg, Miss E. Kellogg, Miss A. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Blecker, Miss A Stewbridge, Miss S. S. Cornell, Mrs. M. Miller, L. G. Miller, M. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wright, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Sadler, Miss Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Bower, child and infant, Thos. Elwin, A. Reickenfeld, Mrs. M. Morrison, Mr. Deleyne, H. E. Barrett, N. T. Tarr, J. H. Harker, F. Smith, J. P. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Hipwell and 2 children, Miss Tuohy.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—W. H. De Cantnay, H. C. Driggs, E. Ketchum, Thomas Walker, C. M. Gilbert, S. W. Gleason, Miss S. Gleason, Mrs. Fawcett, H. C. Kimball, Charles Traffman, G. S. Marshall and wife, Dr. Palmer, wife, daughter and 2 children, J. T. Rollins, E. T. Homan, William Rankin, F. Law George A. Mell, H. F. Woslef, C. R. Moore, Capt. Sauxay, Mr. Primrose and wife, Miss Annie Reilly, Miss Brooks, B. P. Johnson, wife, 2 children and nurse, Miss Grant, Master Grant, J. H. Graybill, William Chistal, L. S. J. Brewster, C. E. Valentine, R. L. Fowler, Mr. Bell, Master Dearborn and friend, John Murphy, George Millar, L. H. Matburg, Thos. Ray, F. A. Ober, R. Stenson, J. Healey, A. Merritt, O. Zehst, J. Reppard, P. O'Connell, E. O. Riley, Miss Jones, B. C. Sellman and child, M. O. David and wife, and 20 steerage.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mrs. M. Olson, Miss H. Olson, C. H. Olson, Mrs. Hilbron and infant, S. J. Smithers, Master Chas. Smithers, David Hunter, John Bakewell, Mr. Cox.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises..10:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:15 | Gov. Island.11:04 | Hell Gate..12:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, June 23.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool June 13, and Queenstown 14, with mdse. and 539 passengers to J. H. Sparks. June 20, lat. 43 30, lon. 56, passed bark Orpheus, (N. G.) from Bremen for New-York; 21, lat. 42 45, lon. 60 60, ship Lottie Warren, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; same date, &c., ship John N. Cushing from do. for Bristol.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool June 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 793 passengers, to F. W. J. Hurst. June 18, lat. 45 22, lon. 41 34, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; also steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool, for New-York; 19th, lat. 43 31, lon. 48 40, bark Abatros, bound W.; also, a ship and a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E; 21st, lat. 41 34, lon. 62 17, steam-ship India, from Glasgow, for New-York; 22d, 4 P. M., an Anchor steam-ship bound E.; same date, steam-ship The Queen and an Anchor steam-ship, both bound E.: same date, 11½ P. M., steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah June 19, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.; 21st, 9 A. M., off Cape Lookout, passed schr. J. E. Wilson, bound N.; same date, 4 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, steam-ship Gen. Sedgwick, hence for New-Orleans. Detained off Sandy Hook 10 hours by fog.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool June 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 575 passengers to John G. Dale. June 18, lat. 46 32, lon. 40 10, saw steam-ship Wyoming, hence for Liverpool; 19th, lat. 43 17, lon. 48 23, steam-ship Atlantic, do. for do.; 23d, 5 35 A. M., steam-ship City of Brussels, do. for do.; 6 A. M., steam-ship Oceanic, do. for do.; 6½ A. M., steam-ship Rhein, do. for Bremen; 6¾ steam-ship Parthia, do. for Liverpool.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow June 8, via Moville 9th, with mdse. and 657 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool June 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Wm. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Muller & Bastian—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to Nadal & Co.—vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Brig Arctic, (Br.) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Foster, Windsor, 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Aura, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Mary E. Dana, Rich, Boston.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, Fall River.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Nellie Carr, (of Bangor,) Lansel, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to Morton, Bliss & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. J. A. Berkele, Everick, Washington, N. C., 12 ds., with timber for New-Haven.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C. 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to W. K. Hirman & Co.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber to H. Reimers—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to J. Murray.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Matanzas, Handy, Sullivan, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Saxon, Abbott, Franklin, Me., with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Lock, Wilson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Rockwell, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Georgia, Pyer, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Telegraph, Clark, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Hopkins, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Globe, Herrick, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Congress, York, Portland, with lumber to James Murray.

Schr. Adrianna, Hamilton, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Hattie Collins, Tribble, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Vinal Haven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Scotia, Rodgers, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Anna Sims, Black, Nassau 9 ds., with fruit to Montell & Bartow—vessel to master.

Schr. Harry Bluff, (of Salem,) Benson, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Slate, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Conner, New-London.

Schr. Edw. Ewing, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Milford.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. H. Beldon, Mayo, Plymouth.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Wareham.

Schr. Traveller, Small, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Port Chester.

Schr. C. H. Malison, Dayley, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Sea Foam, Sprauge, Boston.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport.

Schr. Mauna, Morris, Dennis.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., hazy.

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